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GET THEIR WISH

New Yorkers are to Return to
Mainland.

ORDER FROM WASHINGTON

Engineers are to Remain—Cause of
Departure—Description of
Camp McKinley.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—The First New York Regiment will be brought back from Honolulu as fast as transportation can be provided, and on their arrival will be sent to New York. The military authorities have become alarmed at the prevalence of sickness in the regiment. Typhoid is epidemic, and with dysentery is filling with patients the hospitals at Honolulu, both military and civil. The death rate at Camps McKinley and Otis has increased rapidly during the past month. Gen. Merriam received a report of the conditions of the camps from Col. Barber by the Australia. He was so impressed with the serious condition of affairs that he immediately telegraphed the Secretary of War his recommendation that the New York Regiment be relieved at once from duty and brought back to the continent. Yesterday an answer was telegraphed from Washington approving Gen. Merriam's recommendation, and directing that they be carried out with all possible dispatch. The authorities here have not yet been advised as to what will be done with the New Yorkers on their return to the East, but the general belief among the officers is that they will be mustered out at once.

Col. Barber, the chief officer of the regiment as well as the commanding officer of the District of Hawaii, is relieved of the latter distinction by the Washington order and will return with his regiment.

The departure for Manila of Gen. King and his command on the transport Arizona will leave as garrison of the post only the battalion of engineers, who now share Camp McKinley with the New Yorkers. On the departure of Col. Barber the command of the post and district will fall upon Maj. William C. Langfitt, in command of the battalion of the Second Regiment of Volunteer Engineers. It is believed here that Maj. Langfitt will only be a temporary commandant, and that an officer of higher rank will soon be detailed for that position.

Immediately on receipt of the order General Merriam sent for Depot Quartermaster Long to advise with him as to means of transportation for the New York Regiment. Col. Long made a preliminary report later in the day. He found that ships could be secured so that the regiment could be landed in San Francisco between December 6th and 12th. It is probable that a contract will be made for the use of the Australia to bring a part of the regiment.

Regarding the condition of Camp McKinley a prominent officer said yesterday: "Gen. Merriam has feared for some time that sickness would greatly increase in that part of the camp occupied by the New York Regiment. When he was there many weeks ago he noticed the unhealthy condition of the surroundings. The sinks were in a bad condition, and refuse was allowed to accumulate in the streets. On the other hand, the engineers who camp by the side of the New Yorkers, kept a camp as clean as could be. As a result they have had no deaths and scarcely any sickness. An officer of the engineers told Col. Barber at that time that typhoid would make its appearance among his men within a month. Just two weeks later it broke out, and is now epidemic."

All of the New York boys about town were delighted to learn that they had been ordered home. There is a much better tone in all the hospitals and convalescent camps.

It is expected that 500 New Yorkers will leave by the Australia and 500 more by the Mariposa. If there be room on the Mariposa.

(Chronicle, 11th.)
According to the Australia's officers, the health conditions at camps in Honolulu are causing the residents of the island town considerable anxiety. There is a funeral nearly every day, and an increasing number of the soldiers are lying down beneath the deadly hand of typhoid. The camp is situated in an ideal location from a sanitary standpoint. There is an abundant supply of fresh water, and close at hand there is a beach where the whole regiment might go in bathing at any time of the day or night. Honolulu has always been considered an ideal health resort, and such a thing as typhoid was almost unknown until the soldiers arrived. The whole blame is laid on the incompetency of the officers and the lack of interest taken in sanitary matters by Col. Barber. The Honolulu people are doing everything in their power for the sick soldiers, but the disgust at the conduct of the officers who think of nothing but their own immediate comfort is growing into a very bitter feeling.

MOTHER AND POET.

(ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING).

Dead! one of them shot by the sea in the east,
And one of them shot in the west by the sea.
Dead! both my boys! When you sit at the feast
And are wanting a great song for Italy free,
Let none look at me!

Yet I was a poetess only last year,
And good at my art for a woman, men said.
But this woman, this, who is agonized here,
The east sea and west sea rhyme on in her head
For ever instead.

What art can a woman be good at? Oh, vain!
What art is she good at, but hurting her breast
With the milk-teeth of babes, and a smile at the pain?
Ah, boys, how you hurt! you were strong as you pressed,
And I proud, by that test.

What art's for a woman? To hold on her knees
Both darlings! to feel their arms round her throat
Cling, strangle a little to see by degrees
And brolder the long-clothes and neat little coat!
To dream and to doze.

To teach them... It stings there. I made them indeed
Speak plain the word "country." I taught them no doubt
That a country's a thing men should die for at need.
I prated of liberty, rights, and about
The tyrant turned out.

And when their eyes flashed... O my beautiful eyes!
I exulted! nay, let them go forth at the wheels
Of the guns, and denied not.—But then the surprise,
When one sits quite alone!—Then one weeps, then one kneels!
—God! how the house feels!

At first happy news came, in gay letters milled
With my kisses, of camp-life and glory, and how
They both loved me, and soon, coming home to be spoiled,
In return would fan off every fly from my brow
With their green laurel-bough.

Then was triumph at Turin. "Ancona was free!"
And some one came out of the cheers in the street
With a face pale as stone, to say something to me.
—My Guido was dead!—I fell down at his feet,
While they cheered in the street.

I bore it:—friends soothed me: my grief looked sublime
As the ransom of Italy. One boy remained
To be leant on and walked with, recalling the time
When the first grew immortal, while both of us trained
To the height he had gained.

And letters still came,—shorter, sadder, more strong,
Writ now but in one hand. "I was not to faint."
"One loved me for two... would be with me ere long
"And 'Viva Italia' he died for, our saint,
"Who forbade our complaint."

My Nanni would add "He was safe, and aware
"Of a presence that turned off the balls... was impress
"It was Guido himself, who knew what I could bear,
"And how 'twas impossible, quite dispossessed,
"To live on for the rest."

On which without pause up the telegraph line
Swept smoothly the next news from Gaeta:—Shot.
Tell his mother. Ah, ah,—his,—"their" mother: not "mine"
No voice says "my mother" again to me. What?
You think Guido forgot?

Are souls straight so happy that, dizzy with Heaven
They drop earth's affections, conceive not of woe?
I think not. Themselves were too lately forgiven
Through that Love and Sorrow which reconciled so
The Above and Below

O Christ of the seven wounds, who look'dst through the dark
To the face of Thy mother! consider, I pray,
How we common mothers stand desolate, mark,
Whose sons, not being Christs, die with eyes turned away
And no last word to say!

Both boys dead! but that's out of nature. We all
Have been patriots, yet each house must always keep one
Twere imbecile, heaving out roads to a wall.
And, when Italy's made, for what end is it done
If we have not a son?

Ah, ah, ah! when Gaeta's taken, what then?
When the fair wicked queen sits no more at her sport
Of the fire-balls of death crashing souls out of men?
When your guns of Cavalli with final retort
Have cut the game short,—

When Venice and Rome keep their new jubilee,
When your flag takes all heaven for its white, green and red
When you have your country from mountain to sea,
When King Victor has Italy's crown on his head
(And I have my Dead).

What then? Do not mock me. Ah, ring your bells low
And burn your lights faintly!—My country is there.
Above the star pricked by the last peak of snow
My Italy's there,—with my brave civic Pair,
To disfranchise despair

Forgive me. Some women bear children in strength,
And bite back the cry of their pain in self-scorn.
But the birth-pangs of nations will wring us at length
Into wall such at this!—and we sit on forlorn
When the man-child is born.

Dead!—one of them shot by the sea in the west
And one of them shot in the east by the sea!
Both! both my boys!—If in keeping the feast
You want a great song for your Italy free,
Let none look at me!

(The women of Italy displayed an intense patriotism in the war for the unity and independence of the country, under the reign of Victor Emanuel. It was in this war that Garibaldi "tore out his heart," in making Italy free from the Alps to the Adriatic)

Future of Ewa.

This is what W. J. Lowrey, the re-
siding manager of Ewa, thinks of the
future of the plantation:

The coming crop will consist of 2,143
acres, of which 1,465 acres are plant-
cane, 518 acres long rations, and 160
acres short rations, and should yield
about 20,000 tons. The crop for 1900
he also states will be taken from
1,600 acres of plant cane, and 650
acres of long rations, besides some
short rations. This will be a large ad-
vance over any previous crop, being a

total of 2,250 acres for the year 1900

As the crop just harvested was taken
from 1,530 acres of cane, together with
1,044 tons of seed cane sold to the new
Oahu plantation, the increase of acre-
age given for the growing crops of 1899
and 1900 shows a most flattering pros-
pect for the next two years

Tom V. King has been advised from
the coast that for 1899 the Sterling
wheels will be \$55. The chainless will
be \$75. The Rambler reduction to \$50
was noted some time ago by Hall &
Son.

THE NEW AMERICA

Discourse of Central Union Pastor
on a Lesson.

NEW POSITION OF THE REPUBLIC

Her Great Sphere—Far-Reaching.
Present "Ism"—Stirring Thanks-
giving Day Service.

There was a large congregation,
magnificent music and special decora-
tions for the Union Thanksgiving ser-
vice at Central Union Church at 11
yesterday forenoon. While many of
the regular attendants were engaged
with the dinners to American soldiers,
every pew was filled and the gallery
was occupied. The features of the
musical program were the organ play-
ing of Professor Ingalls and the solo
of Professor Yandley, whose voice was
never heard to better advantage. The
sermon by Rev. Wm. Morris Kincaid
was a strong and thoughtful one, was
commented upon favorably after the
service and seemed to meet with re-
sponse and approval as it was being
delivered.

Rev. Mr. Kincaid opened his dis-
course on "The New America" by lay-
ing down this proposition: If there is
one lesson that the events of the past
few months have been teaching it is
that when a great nation stands
among the other great nations of the
world for light and truth, for justice
and liberty is true to God and His
principles, knowing no compromise or
hesitation; when it lives thus and
these principles incorporate into its
own laws and constitution, and builds
them into the code by which it gov-
erns its international relations and so
far as it has within its power insists
upon other nations honoring them and
administering their affairs by them, it
is sure to win the day and to rule as
a mighty influence among the other
great nations of the world and slowly
but surely to lift them up to its own
high level of civilization. The follow-
ing is a summary of the sermon:

We meet today in this house of wor-
ship at the call of the President of
the United States to celebrate the
great national home festival day of the
American people, for the first time as
an integral part of the territory of the
United States and it is eminently fit-
ting that we should take the opportu-
nity which the occasion affords to
consider some of the lessons which the
America of the past teaches us, and
what those lessons have to say about
the America of today and the America
of the future and to this end we ask
what are those great ideas which Amer-
ica has stood for in the past? What
was it that the American forefathers
dreamed of, when 122 years ago they
took up arms against Great Britain
and won the day? They looked for-
ward to something entirely new in the
history of the world—a country based
on manhood and manhood only. Every
other nation had been based on priv-
ilege and rank and birth. The wonder-
ful founders of the American Repub-
lic believed in God and in spite of the
teaching of the prevalent creed of
their times, which told them human
nature was totally depraved, they be-
lieved in man. They proceeded to or-
ganize a government where man would
be free to live each his own individual
life as he chose. They proposed that
men should govern themselves, not
because they were fully able to govern
themselves, but because they could do
it better than some one else. That
was their ideal.

What has been achieved? We have
organized a government based solely
on manhood. We have applied the
principles of government to an extent
never dreamed of before. We have
built up a civilization in which there
is a deep-seated purpose that every
man, be he white, black or yellow, shall
have an equal chance. We have pur-
posed that every boy or girl shall have
without money or without price all the
education he can absorb. More than
that, we have a free religion.

Further, wherever the American flag
waves a man has the right to speak as
he pleases, unafraid and un hindered
and he can print as he will. A free
press is another distinguishing charac-
teristic of American civilization. More
than that we have invited the
peoples of the earth to share with us
in our free institutions. It is said to-
day that America represents every other
nation better than that nation rep-
resents itself. We have almost str-
ipped Ireland bare. We have the canny
Scotchman with us in great numbers.
We have the Englishman, and in spite
of all that has been said we have
proved within the past few months that
blood is thicker than water. The peo-
ples of the earth have come full
hither to know whether we are Anglo-
Saxon or not and we have not only
invited them to come, but we have
given them the privilege of the ballot.
These are the distinguishing charac-
teristics of the American national
life and has any other nation equalled
America in her progress in her growth,
in her greatness and wealth during these
122 years of national existence. What
has been her policy this century and a
quarter of existence? She has been
saying that on the western continent
we will work out our own problems
undisturbed. She has told the coun-
tries of the old world that they must
keep their hands off this western
hemisphere and she would hold her-

self aloof from their affairs, but sud-
denly history, events—that is God,
have taken her out of her isolation of
120 years and linked her with fetters
of steel to the old world. Henceforth
there is no eastern or western hemi-
sphere. There is only one sphere—
America's sphere. For centuries Spain
has been standing, at least so far as
her colonies were concerned, for a de-
nial of everything distinctly Ameri-
can. She has been forbidding equal
education, equal opportunity, equal
rights. In the time of President Jef-
ferson it seemed an evil almost intol-
erable. Grant wanted to suppress it,
and so did Harrison and Cleveland. It
remained for Wm. McKinley to declare
that these conditions must no longer
exist.

Has the war with Spain been a
righteous one? I declare it to be the
most glorious in American history.
We are proud of the American revolu-
tion, for then our fathers were fight-
ing for their own rights. We are
proud of the war of 1812, for then our
fathers were fighting for the rights of
their own citizens. We are proud of
the Civil war, for then we were fight-
ing to right the wrong we ourselves
had committed. In this war with
Spain, for the first time in the history
of the world, a people have faced all
the horrors of war, not for their own
rights and liberties, but for the rights
and liberties of another people. Under-
taken and finished in this spirit, it has
been a righteous war. For the first
time in the history of the world the
Stars and Stripes have been raised
over another land, not to come down
until their people shall share the
rights and have the liberties that Amer-
ica herself enjoys. It is with a na-
tion in regard to its own existence as
it is with an individual. It is to build
itself up make the most of itself, but
that is not the supreme end of its ex-
istence. If it be faithful to its mission
its motto will be not Self for Self, but
Self for the World. For the new Amer-
ica, the America which has sprung
into existence in the year of Our
Lord, 1898, God's motto is: Not Amer-
ica for the Americans, but America
for the World. The sorrows and
wrongs of the most alien are our sor-
rows and wrongs. Patriotism is noble
and we glory in the fact that we are
a nation of patriots. But we have dis-
covered a nobler ism than even patri-
otism. It is humanitarianism. Human-
itarianism lifts a man up to such a
high level of sympathy with human-
ity everywhere that he is able to say
"My country is the World." The new
America, the America of today and of
the future must henceforth stand
among the nations of the world for
humanitarianism.

The program complete was as fol-
lows:
Organ Prelude.
"The Star Spangled Banner."
Doxology.
Invocation (All standing)—The Rev.
C. M. Hyde, D. D.
Congregational Hymn—Tune, Duke
Street—"O God Beneath Thy Guiding
Hand."
Responsive Reading, Ps. 67.—The
Rev. J. Leedingham.
Responsive Service, Ps. 67. Leader
"God be Merciful unto us, and Bless
us, and cause His face to shine upon
us."
Anthem—"Blessed Be the Name of
the Lord"—Gadsby.
Scripture Lesson, Is. 60 1-6, 14-22—
The Rev. G. L. Pearson, First Meth-
odist Church.
Bartone Solo—Viva L'America—
Millard—Professor J. W. Yandley and
Chorus.
Prayer—The Rev. T. D. Garvin, D.
D., The Christian Church.
Response—"Thou, O God, the Life
and Light"—Herschell.
Congregational Hymn—"The Battle
Hymn of the Republic."
Sermon—"The New America"—Text
Is. 60:1.
Congregational Hymn—America.
Benediction—The Rev. G. L. Pear-
son First Methodist Church.
Organ Postlude—National Melodies.

ST. ANDREW'S.
The Thanksgiving service of the Sec-
ond Congregation of St. Andrew's Ca-
thedral was very largely attended and
was of the heartiest nature. There was
special music by the choir and it was
excellently rendered, particularly the
Anthem "Sing O Heavens and Be Joy-
ful," by Hall. Solos were sung by
Judge Stanley, C. W. Booth and Sergt.
Preston, of the New York Engineers.
The sermon preached by the Rev.
Alex. Mackintosh, from the text "Give
us our daily bread," was very ap-
propriate for the occasion. The special
prayer for the President of the United
States was used. The opening volun-
tary was the "Star Spangled Banner,"
and at the close of the service Wray
Taylor played the new international
hymn "Unity," words by Poet Laureate
Arthur, music by J. Hamilton Howe.
At 7 o'clock in the morning there
was a celebration of Holy Communion
by the Bishop of Honolulu.

Chinese Inspector
J. K. Brown, who was ordered to
San Francisco to act as Chinese In-
spector and afterward transferred to
the same position in the Hawaiian
Islands, arrived here yesterday morn-
ing. He is a man well advanced in
years. He stated that his instructions
were to enforce the exclusion laws of
the United States without regard to
the Geary act. In other words, if Col-
onel Jackson at San Francisco gave
a laborer returning to China a certi-
ficate which would entitle him to ad-
mission on the soil of this country
within a year and the Chinese, in re-
turning, should attempt to stop off at
Honolulu, Brown would be forced to
refuse permission. Mr. Brown and
wife are at the Hawaiian hotel. At
an early date the new official will con-
sult with the local government.

ITO AT PEKING

Interview Between Marquis and China's Emperor.

THE TALK WAS PLAIN

Ito Speaks for His Master—Proposal for Alliance and Reply. Cause of Great Changes.

According to the interesting correspondence of Mr. Ooka in the Chuo Shinbun, says the Japan Times, Marquis Ito was given audience by the Emperor of China on the 20th of September, and was treated in accordance with the etiquette generally accorded to princes of royal blood. He was conducted to a seat on the dais where the emperor sat. Prince Ching occupied a seat between the two. The Japanese Charge d'Affairs Mr. Hayashi and Mr. Ooka Ikuzo and others had seats on a somewhat lower level. But they were not so far distant as to cause them any difficulty in distinctly hearing the words of the emperor. The conversation is reported as follows:

Marquis Ito—The object of my visiting your majesty's country is only to make a tour, and I deeply appreciate the honor of my being granted the gracious audience of your majesty. May I be permitted to observe that your majesty's earnest efforts to strengthen and reform the country are of the greatest importance in maintaining the existing conditions in the Far East. It will give not a little pleasure to my imperial master to be informed of your majesty's devotion on my return to my country. May your majesty's life be long preserved.

The Emperor—I have heard much of you by reputation, and it gives me very much satisfaction to have this opportunity to see you in person.

Marquis Ito—It is a great honor to me to be granted this audience and to be allowed to sit so near your majesty's person.

Emperor—When did you leave Japan, marquis?

Marquis Ito—I left my country one month ago and after spending ten days in Korea, I came to this country.

The Emperor—Did you meet with any mishap during your travels?

Marquis Ito—Thanks to your majesty's protection, I was preserved from the least inconvenience on the way.

The Emperor—Is your imperial master enjoying good health?

Marquis Ito—When I had the honor of bidding his majesty farewell before I set out, he was in excellent health.

The Emperor—The administration of your country's affairs since the Restoration, commands the admiration of all countries of the world and your accomplishments in connection with it are universally appreciated.

Marquis Ito—I scarcely deserve your majesty's gracious praise. All that I did was to incorporate the plans of my imperial master and to carry them out in accordance with my official duty.

(At this point the emperor spoke to Prince Ching sotto voce.)

The Emperor (resuming)—Both your and my country are on the same hemisphere, and stand very near to each other, and are in the friendliest relationship. At such a time as the present, when reform is an urgent necessity in our country, we are desirous of hearing your opinions, and we request that you should make suggestions to Wang, president of the Tsungli Yamen, on the method and order of effecting reforms.

Marquis Ito—I venture to comply with your majesty's directions. If your majesty's ministers address any question to me, I shall venture to express whatever I believe to be of interest to your majesty's country.

The Emperor—It is my desire to cooperate with your country and thus to promote mutual interest between the two nations.

Marquis Ito—The desire of my imperial master is the same as that which your majesty cherishes, and I believe it is very easy to bring the people of the two countries into close relationship by carrying into effect the wishes entertained by both your majesty and my imperial master.

The Emperor—How long do you intend to stay in this country?

Marquis Ito—My original intention was to make a stay of two weeks, and I shall remain here until the 1st of December.

The Emperor—When did you visit China before?

Marquis Ito—I was in Peking fourteen years ago, and afterwards I often visited places in the south, such as Shanghai and other parts.

The Emperor—What route have you chosen for your present tour?

Marquis Ito—I intend to visit Shanghai and thence to travel along the Yangtze Kiang.

The Emperor—I wish you a safe and pleasant journey. Marquis Ito—I thank your majesty most sincerely.

Towards the evening of the day of the audience, the rumor was spread that the dowager empress had been listening behind a screen to the conversation between the emperor and the marquis, and it was also reported that the Manchus were in a state of high elation and meditating some coup. Then on the 21st of September came the promulgation of the dowager's sovereignty, and the apprehension of the reform leaders the discharge of the minister; and even the report of the emperor's assassination.

DISCOVERED.

Honolulu Man Learns About Tram System.

Following is an extract from a letter dated Honolulu and going the rounds in the press of the States:

Honolulu, the capital, has a mixed population of about 30,000, contains many substantial business blocks and residences, has a splendid Government water works system of artesian water, supports three large American and one Japanese banking house, good telephone, street lighting and fire department services, and is modern in nearly every respect. As yet it has no first-class sewer system, but, as the city stands on a soil of decomposed lava beneath which is a deep layer of black sand or cinders serious results which might otherwise follow are avoided. About the only eyesore found in Honolulu is an antiquated street car system, in use by Noah just preceding the flood and afterwards purchased of him by an English syndicate called the Hawaiian Tramcar Company, Limited. The original pair of mules that Uncle Noah had are still in service here, and, under the franchise this company possesses, are good for seventeen years' further service. However, an unexcelled hack service tends to minimize the mental suffering of a too patient public.

For a Chess Club

Professor Cook, music teacher and leader of the Christian church choir, is a chess player and has an idea that Honolulu should have a chess club. He hopes that this thought will meet with the approval of others familiar with the great game. Professor Cook can be reached at his studio in the Love building on Fort street or by addressing a note to this office.

Social to Knights.

On the evening of December 1, Oahu Lodge K. of P. No. 1, will give a social and ball in honor of visiting members of the order. Special invitations are being sent to Pythians in the ranks of the First New York and the battalion of U. S. Engineers.

THOUGHTS FOR EVERY DAY.

SUNDAY.

"All before us lies the way;
Give the past unto the wind;
All before us is the day,
Night and darkness are behind."
—Emerson

MONDAY

"Too much is seldom enough.
Pumping after your bucket is full prevents it from keeping so."
—Augustus Hare.

TUESDAY

The heights by great men reached
and kept
Were not attained by sudden flight,
But they, while their companions slept,
Were toiling upward in the night."
—Longfellow

WEDNESDAY

There is no use of living if our lives
do not help other lives. They must
help other lives if in themselves is the
power of God."
—Phillips Brooks

THURSDAY

What means the star, the shepherd
said,
That brightens through the black
glen?
And angels answering overhead
Sang, "Peace on earth good will to
men."
—Longfellow

FRIDAY

The world needs nothing more
than today as men and women who
are willing to do the little things that
need doing."

SATURDAY

I know that love never is wasted.
Nor truth, nor the breath of a
prayer,
And the thought that goes forth as a
voice
Must live as a joy in the air."
—Lary Larom

Porter vs. Company.

Porter vs. Hawaiian Park and Packing Company. Assumpsit, as on for new trial before Judge Perry and by a foreign jury of the following membership: H. E. Miller, J. B. Gorman, G. McNair, F. H. Foster, J. W. Robinson, D. W. McNair, B. R. Campbell, W. W. Harris, A. C. Jones, J. McInerney, M. Phelps and D. B. Smith. Days and Homestead for plaintiff, Marston and Smith for defendant.

A SANITARY CHIEF

Career of Col. Waring, Who Cleaned N.Y. City.

An Associate of Greeley—Work at Memphis and New Orleans. Gave Up His Life in Havana.

(N. Y. Tribune.)

Colonel Waring who died at Havana of yellow fever recently, was born in Pound Ridge, N. Y., on July 4, 1833, and received his education in Poughkeepsie, where he studied engineering. He also took a course in agriculture and agricultural chemistry, under the late Professor James J. Mapes. His lectures in 1855 attracted the attention of Horace Greeley, and so won his admiration that he made the young student manager of the famous Greeley experimental farm at Chappaqua, N. Y. He remained at this farm for three years, and in 1857 was appointed drainage engineer of Central Park, a place which he held for four years. It was he who designed the present drainage system of the park, and laid out the beautiful rows of elms on the Mall.

At the outbreak of the Civil war he went to the front as major of the Garibaldi Hussars. Later he raised a cavalry squadron in this city, which was known as the Fremont Hussars. Afterwards transferred to the Department of the Southwest, he received his title of colonel, being appointed commander of the Fourth Missouri Cavalry. In 1867 he established himself in Newport as manager of the Ogden farm, where he lived for ten years.

Colonel Waring first attained prominence at the time of the outbreak of yellow fever at Memphis in 1878; when he changed the sewerage system of that city by introducing methods of his own, which separated house drainage from surface drainage. His system has since been adopted in a large number of American cities as well as in some towns abroad. In 1882 Colonel Waring was appointed a member of the National Board of Health, a position which he held for a number of years, and in 1894 he became assistant engineer of New Orleans.

Mayor Strong selected Colonel Waring Commissioner of Street Cleaning for this city on December 30, 1894. He accepted the position, and on January 15 took charge of the department, succeeding Commissioner Andrews. He remained in office until Tammany returned to power on January 1 last. During his administration the Department of Street Cleaning was thoroughly reformed and reached a high degree of efficiency. In fact, it can be said that for the first time during the present generation the streets were thoroughly cleaned. The employees of the department were uniformed, their work was systematized and the streets of this city were not only cleaned, but kept clean. Colonel Waring's methods were at first ridiculed by Tammany, but when their results became apparent the ridicule ceased.

When it was determined to send a Government Commission to Cuba for the purpose of selecting camp sites in the island and making provision for sanitary improvements in the principal Cuban cities, Colonel Waring was put at the head of the commission. He was appointed by President McKinley October 23, and started for Cuba soon afterward. He spent several weeks on the island, and made a special study of conditions in Havana, with the view of suggesting plans for perfecting the sanitary arrangements of that city and cleaning out the harbor.

He was a member of the Century Club, the Players and the New England Society. He was also president of the City Club, and one of its most efficient workers. A volume of stories written by him, entitled "Whip, Spur and Saddle," as well as a number of tales of travel, including "The Bride of the Shine," "A Farmer's Vocation" and "The Tyrol and the Outskirts of the Alps," made him eligible for membership in the Authors' Club.

A Good Market

R. B. McLain, "the big man," who brought live stock down here from the Coast several months ago, is in port again with more horses and mules. He finds this market quite satisfactory for a high grade of stock.

FROM NEW ZEALAND.

Refton, New Zealand, Nov. 23, 1898. "I am very pleased to state that since I took the agency of Chamberlain's medicines the sale has been very large, more especially of the Cough Remedy. In two years I have sold more of this particular remedy than of all other makes for the previous five years. As to its efficacy, I have been informed by scores of persons of the good results they have received from it, and know its value from the use of it in my own household. It is so pleasant to take that we have to place the bottle beyond the reach of the children."

E. J. SCANTLEBURY.
For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

HANDSOME BUCKBOARDS.

The W. H. DIMOND and J. D. SPRECKELS brought us a new line of Buckboards, Light Wagons and Harness.

Those who have experienced a ride on these Buckboards will never forget the delight of such a jaunt. Families desiring an outing or huntsmen cannot afford to miss the pleasure of riding on a Buckboard.

The hotels in the Eastern mountain resorts use nothing else.

New lot of Rubber for Tires; all sizes.

SCHUMAN'S CARRIAGE AND HARNESS REPOSITORY.

ISLAND ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

FORT STREET ABOVE CLUB STABLES.

WE WANT YOUR ATTENTION!

A DISTINGUISHED JOURNALIST, who has acquired world wide fame was once asked by a young man how to succeed in life. The journalist replied, "Work sixteen hours a day for sixteen years." While it has not been necessary for THE MANUFACTURERS SHOE CO. to follow the above suggestion to a letter in order to succeed, yet it has been with the same proportion of care and close attention to business that has brought it to its present standing, and under NEW MANAGEMENT and increased facilities for handling the business, we are now prepared to give our customers better accommodations and a larger and better variety of stock to select from.

We would be pleased to have you call and examine our stock.

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co., SIGN OF THE BIG SHOE. FORT STREET



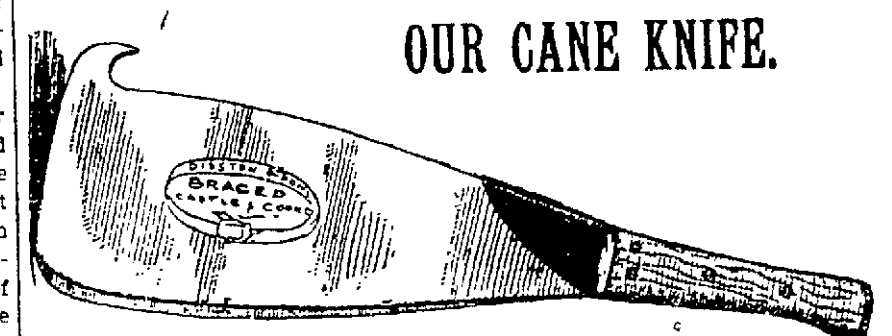
STEEL PLOWS



THE C & C RICE. Light and strong for sugar and rice use.—6, 8, and 10 inches.

THE QUEEN. For heavy work—6, 8 and 10 inches.

THE MONARCH. For heavy breaking—12 and 14 inches.



THE BRACED. Light and Strong.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. BACKFELD, Vice President. E. BURR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 487.

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND—PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER, SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company. DR. W. AYERDA, Manager.

DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

WE are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

- MERIT JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.
- EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil; 1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.
- CITY JEWEL RANGE.
2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.
- WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MODERN JEWEL STOVE.
3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND & CO. HONOLULU.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scoury, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Legs, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scoury sores, Cures Cancerous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Cures Rheumatism, Clears the Blood from all impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

Metropolitan Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST. HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY.....NOVEMBER 25, 1898.

DR. BISHOP'S REBUKE.

The Advertiser, in some comments upon the Kaiser's visit to Jerusalem, assumed that the body of Christ still remained in the tomb, although that fact was hardly an issue in the discussion.

Dr. Sereno Bishop resents this statement in a letter to the press, and declares that a belief in the resurrection of the body is "most dear to Christian souls of every denomination," and then he censures a "journal seeking to be acceptable in religious homes" for "needlessly antagonizing cherished beliefs." Dr. Bishop would like to make it hot for the Advertiser, rather than explain the strange religious phenomena of the age, the willingness of the all powerful Christian nations to permit the "unspeakable Turk" to own and daily desecrate that spot on earth which is the most sacred of all.

Regarding the resurrection of the body of Christ, Dr. Bishop knows, or ought to know, that there is great difference of opinion about it, instead of a unity. Dr. Lyman Abbott as the spokesman for perhaps the largest congregation in America of the descendants of the Puritans and Pilgrims, declared in the Outlook that the resurrection was probably that of a spiritual body. He and great numbers of other very "orthodox" people believe that "the divine truth which Christ taught should be to us the all sufficient attestation of his divine mission."

If this journal is "antagonizing cherished beliefs," so are large bodies of the sons (perhaps now degenerate) of the founders of the great Republic.

Dr. Bishop seems to suspect the soundness of the faith in immortality, of those who believe in only a spiritual resurrection. When he intimates that those who entertain this view "obtrude gloomy doubts," he simply displays the bigoted spirit. What to his mind may be a "gloomy doubt" is to other minds, cast in a different mould, a certainty of a glorious immortality, founded upon the grandest spiritual phenomena of the world. When Dr. Bishop assumes the office of a theological policeman, and attempts to crack a doctrinal club over the head of the Advertiser, it is meekly resented.

"STATESMANSHIP."

The people, and there are many of them, who believe that important matters of State, are discussed with the utmost solemnity and dignity, may read the following account of the interview of M. Poulhler-Quartier with Bismarck, regarding the payment by France of an indemnity which was finally fixed at \$1,000,000,000, but which Bismarck had insisted on, should be much greater:

"Poulhler-Quartier, a hard-headed Norman, was appointed by the French Government to negotiate with the German chancellor the terms of the indemnity after the Franco-German War. The chancellor received his visitor with great ceremony, and gave him an excellent dinner, followed by deep potations. They drank Rhenish wine and French wine, and the old Norman showed no sign of weakening on the indemnity. Then they drank 'Bismarck,' a tremendous mixture of champagne and stout, and still the Norman head was clear and obstinate. Next morning at 5 o'clock, Bismarck, in full uniform, burst into his visitor's bedroom and threatened that if his terms were not agreed to, the German armies would resume hostilities at once. The old Norman, in his night-cap, sat up in bed, as cool as ever, and vigorously refused to yield. Then the chancellor broke into a hurricane of mirth, seized the old gentleman by both hands, wrung them warmly, and owned himself beaten. For the first time he had met a diplomatist who was his match in will and courage."

The only occasion in our own diplomatic history, when the example of Bismarck might have been followed with success, was that which involved the payment of indemnity to Japan. At that time the method adopted by Bismarck was not recorded in any of the books on international law and therefore our Minister of Foreign Relations is excused from falling to follow this precedent. Without knowledge of it, our minister would not have been justified in seeking to reduce the amount of indemnity demanded by Japan, by saturating Mr. Shimamura with Oklahao. However reprehensible the act would have been in private morals, it was in accordance with international morals, that the end justifies the means. At the same time, even if the Bismarckian method of diplomacy had been followed in the Japanese negotiation, it might not have resulted as favorable to Hawaii, as it did to France. A decision carried on, under the auspices of Oklahao, might have brought the distinguished negotiations, after an all-night session, to a question of "indemnity"

before Judge Wilcox in the place of indemnity to Japan. Our little Republic must be congratulated for its decorous behavior in the negotiation. A matter involving \$1,000,000,000, and the fate of two vast nations, may have justified two statesmen like Bismarck and Poulhler-Quartier in cautiously trying to drink each other into concessions. The amount involved in our last act of successful diplomacy did not.

THE DOCTORS AT WORK

The Board of Health must give this matter on the history of typhoid fever an exhaustive investigation. It must not stand on the defensive. It cannot afford to stay as "under dog." What we all ask for is the truth. If we have been living over a powder keg of disease, for many years, and have not found it out, it is better to find it out now. There was an earnest ring in the talk of the doctors on Monday night. The Board of Health should have promptly acted in the matter several months ago. But the reason or excuse for not doing so is creditable to their patriotism, and they are exonerated. Any active steps, taken when the fever broke out in the camps, would have surely invited friction with the military authorities.

We assume that in due time there will be an investigation of the causes which have put an unusual number of able-bodied men on the sick list of the military hospital. There should be no occasion for the sending of a commission from Washington to this place in order to make the investigation. Such a method is round-about and red tape. The Board of Health and the military commandant can, by working in harmony, make such a complete and exhaustive investigation that the authorities in Washington will accept it as final. The evidence bearing on the subject is fresh and at hand. The Board of Health needs the truth, in order to protect our good name. Blaming or recriminating are trifling affairs now. What is needed is a correct and truthful record, with all hearsay evidence barred out.

Has not the Board of Health the power to summon and examine witnesses under oath? If it has not, has not the Executive the power to institute an investigation, with authority to compel testimony?

We do not believe that the good reputation of these Islands for healthfulness should be lost without a struggle.

MORE RACE TROUBLE.

The race trouble in Wilmington, North Carolina has caused the violent death of nine negroes and two white men. In this place the majority of the voters are negroes, and they have succeeded in placing negroes in the municipal offices. There was also published in the city a negro journal, which was edited with abounding indiscretion. It assailed the white people by accusing them of injustice towards the negro. But the chief offense of the negro office holders was their exhibition of "airs," and their venality. The intelligent and honest negroes were not selected for office. The dark bosses dealt with the offices as the white man deal with them, that is, very unwisely. But the white men, true to nature, will not permit the negro to imitate or follow the example they themselves make. The question is a social one entirely. It involves sentiments and race usages, and is beyond the control of reason.

Governor Tanner of Illinois, even in writing defies the Constitution of the United States in refusing to protect the negro laborers at Verdun. For the Constitution declares that the citizen of one state shall have in all the states the protection assured to the citizens of those states. Governor Tanner says they shall not have such rights, and the negro who is seeking for work in Illinois is mobbed by citizens of Illinois. In the meantime we continue to spend \$1,000,000 per day in maintaining our army and navy in the interests of humanity on foreign soil. It is, however, the labor unions that strike at the negro, through Governor Tanner. In the other hand the race prejudice that strikes at him in Wilmington. In both cases while there are general conditions favorable to race conflicts the conditions are gradually improving and these troubles are merely local eruptions as the doctors say.

In Wilmington the negro most unfortunately shows as might be expected his ignorance of the habits of the stronger race.

In this late disturbance the utter incapacity of the negro to organize and the great capacity of the white to organize is well illustrated. The moment trouble began the negroes got into confusion and were without a leader. The whites organized instantly and became masters of the situation.

But these race frictions are decreasing, because they are only civil. All are equal before the law and all are in a great measure protected in their liberty.

Insistence by Spain at this time is of the nature of the process of a man justly beaten in a legal law.

"THANKSGIVING." "SUSPENSE."

(From Thursday's Advertiser)

We write over our doors this morning the word "Thanksgiving." With high resolution we commit ourselves to the taxing of the digestive powers beyond human endurance, as a sign of gratitude, and millions of people, after enjoying some happy hours will go down in dyspeptic sleep tonight. It is the way of the world.

The splendor of the day, however, is in the reunion of some millions of families, the blazing on the hearths of those kindly fires, which warm the flesh and blood of those who have been separated, and today, are together again.

But upon this day also, there are many thousands of families, who write, not "Thanksgiving," but "Suspense" over the door. For the sword is not yet sheathed. It yet hangs in the air by a thread. The great guns are only limbered up. The muskets are stacked in the field and not in the arsenal.

The women know it. They live in the monotony of valleys, in the silence of the prairie far over the mainland. The hearts of these mothers, sisters, wives and sweethearts are leagues beyond the sea, in the strange lands with the boys who are "in the east by the sea, and by the sea in the west." In each heart, infinite in its capacity of love, God only taken into confidence, there is the secret and abiding hope that one will be brave and return a hero.

It is said that there is no war today. But there is war. Disease still flies its flag from Cuba to the Philippines. This awful ally of war never declared or agreed to an armistice. He remains restless, vigilant and implacable. Did you not hear, yesterday, the bursting of three volleys out on the still air of our valley? It was its signal of conquest. It defies Maxims and rapid fire, and earth works. The women, these mothers and wives know it, on prairie or mountain, in a thousand homes, and are now on their knees beseeching the Christ of the seven wounds to intercede for them, that the cup may pass their lips. For these, it is a day of supplication, and "Suspense" is written across their doors.

Since language was written no sharper cry of anguish has been expressed in words, than that of the Italian mother, over the death of her boys in the ransom of Italy. It is printed in another place.

'Dead!—one of them shot by the sea in the west, And one of them shot in the east by the sea! Both! both my boys!—if in keeping the feast

You want a great song for your Italy free,

Let none look at me!"

The women are the real sufferers, when men, by the mysterious order of Providence, must build the highways of Christian civilization with the bodies of those created in the image of God. The glory of it, if there is glory, is not theirs. The agony of it, and there is agony is theirs with their love to consecrate it.

KIPPLING.

On one of the lanais, close to the beach at Waikiki, it is the custom at the dinner table to drink, at the full of the moon, a toast from Rudyard Kipling's ballad of the "Native Born."

To the cool of our deep verandas— To the blaze of our jewelled main To the night, to the palms in the moonlight,

And the fire-fly in the cane.

During his recent visit in England, Dr. Maxwell met Mr. Kipling and related the incident of the frequent drinking of a toast in the words of his poem. Mr. Kipling said that he was quite familiar with the Waikiki beach, and the beauty of the union of land and ocean views about it. Mr. Louis Stevenson had, he said, often described the place to him, with many details. In writing the poem "The Native Born," he had the island of Ceylon in mind, but it pleased him to hear that his words expressed the feeling of those who were fortunate enough to live on that well-known beach.

TALK ABOUT THE CAMPS

The reports published in the San Francisco papers regarding the past conditions of the military camps here, are made, so far as we can see, by military men themselves, and the residents of this city are not responsible for them.

Just what the whole truth is we do not know. There are important facts to be clearly ascertained and put on record. There should be an authoritative investigation made here and now. Separate reports are of little value. If the Executive appreciate the situation, it will create a Board of Inquiry, with answers upon it as well as doctors to bear testimony and draw conclusions.

In the courts, general loose statements are not permitted. An appeal is made and the judge cracks his whip over at- torneys and witnesses whenever they get away from it. We do not wish, nor would we tolerate any "white washing." Let us have the truth. Nor do we believe that our doctors have

any desire to "whitewash." Such statements as that of the San Francisco Chronicle that "there was an abundant supply of fresh water at the camps" is not true. The implication is, that the military commander may not have used it to advantage. There was an inadequate supply of water.

If General Merriam, according to the statement of a prominent officer published in the Chronicle, "noticed the uncleanly conditions of the surroundings" of the camps, why did he not take measures to change the conditions? What were his observations? It is question of fact? If he made the statement published, then he only reiterated what our own Board of Health has stated. This creates a distinct issue between the military commanders.

We need a thorough investigation and less general gabble by the public that makes "confusion worse confounded."

"ENG" AND "CHANG" IN POLITICS.

The Hartford Courant (Rep.) sees "multiplying indications that Maine and Massachusetts are going to furnish much of the brains, oratory, and strategy to the anti-annexation side of Congress. The flag that bears upon its more or less ample folds the inscription, 'Empire can wait,' is attracting recruits in those states," it adds, "at a rate which insures Speaker Tom Reed and Senator Hoar against the pangs of loneliness."

The State of Maine is divided on the issue of expansion. Her Senators favor it, but her great representative in the House does not. All are good and true Republicans.

But the dual position is quite like that of the celebrated Siamese twins, Eng and Chang. Eng was a prohibitionist. Chang was for free license. Eng loved water only. Chang loved whiskey only. When Eng was full of water, he desired to sleep. When Chang got full of whiskey, he wanted to sit up and talk. They presented what the writers call a "divided front." So does the State of Maine on the policy of expansion.

The Portland (Me) Press (Republican) says:

"Yet we are starting upon a career now which is pretty certain to result in one of two things—the utter extinguishment of all chance to compete with foreign manufacturers in foreign markets, or a great reduction of the wages of labor. Large armies and large navies and the subjugation and keeping in order of uncivilized peoples mean heavy expenditures, heavy governmental burdens which must be met by taxes upon all kinds of industry. The great advantage that we now have over the nations of Europe some of our people are deliberately planning to surrender by advocating a career of expansion and imperialism. While the Czar of Russia is summoning all the nations of the world to consult together to devise some relief from the tremendous burdens of militarism, some of us are deliberately and in cold blood planning, in obedience to what is called destiny, to take under our charge 10,000,000 of barbarians 10,000 miles away, well knowing that this means a great army and a great navy to be supported by taxes upon American industry. Just entering upon a race for the markets of the world we are proceeding deliberately to handicap ourselves by surrendering the great advantage we now have over the rest of the world. We may call it 'destiny,' but its proper name is folly."

How far Mr. Reed will control the policy of the House, in resisting expansion will soon appear. Possibly he may again yield to pressure, as he did in the matter of our annexation.

Whether expansion means, on final analysis, a great army and a great navy, with increased taxation, is just the problem that the people are turning over in their minds.

The remarkable falling off of the Republican vote for Roosevelt from a majority of 213,000 votes given for the Republican governor of New York in 1896, down to 17,000, may be partially due to the quiet conservatism of the Republican voters. We have been disposed to believe that it was due to the hostility of the Republican boss towards Roosevelt. It may be so to some extent. So may Roosevelt's rather plain talk about the volunteers have decreased it.

If this noticeable reduction of the vote is in the nature of calling a halt on the march of expansion, it suggests that Congress will be at sea in exactly defining the new policy. Unless the Republicans present a solid front in the House, there will be some trouble in adopting any vigorous policy.

For the first time, since the striking of the nation into constitutional bounds, Congress must face the colonial question.

The determination of business men of the United States to unite in petition to the Government to improve the consular service by placing trained and capable observers at the stations instead of cheap politicians is in the heights of wisdom. There can be no complaint of the usefulness or merit of the service at this point under the McKinley administration but too often in times past has there been incumbent nonentity.

The slayer of the Empress of Austria has been sentenced to spend the remainder of his days in prison. His life is spared because Switzerland does not provide for capital punishment.

THE PASSING HOUR.

Many of the diners should be thankful for survival.

Those who have heard much of Zola can have more respect for him now that he has contradicted the report that he had planned an American lecture tour.

The football battles of the past few weeks again demonstrate conclusively that Honolulu is not so tropical as to prey upon the vitality of the youth of the country.

It is an afterthought, but quite accidental and entirely good, for the Board of Health to offer a fully equipped laboratory to the military medical men.

Japan has a Red Cross society that proposes to be amply equipped. Two transports are being built in England for the use of the National Society "in time of emergency."

In the distribution of that \$75,000 indemnity paid by this country to Japan on behalf of rejected Japanese immigrants, it appears that the immigrants are to be rank outsiders still.

Papers on the Mainland are exhibiting a keen interest in the First New York Regiment Volunteers here and seem to have made extensive arrangements for getting news of the command.

There are 250,000 words in the English language or about 70,000 more than in the German, French, Spanish and Italian combined. And still they say the Americans are amateur diplomats.

Advices from Paris now are to the effect that Dreyfus, in his new trial, is to be given an opportunity to defend himself. This is considered by the military men to be a tremendous concession.

The soldiers had a much better feeling for Honolulu yesterday and none of them can have the heart to mourn over excessive indulgence in the plums of hospitality.

The Czar of all the Russians must be quite a busy man these days. So soon as he finished reading replies to his proposal to further universal peace he ordered sixty-three new torpedo boat destroyers.

It is to be hoped that the Minister of Interior will not become so engrossed in road work on Hawaii as to forget that pledge to make a good highway in Nuuanu valley.

One of the very best general letters on Hawaii and conditions and prospects in all lines since annexation has been sent from this place by Attorney Dan H. Case and published in many of the leading papers of Kansas.

Secretary Gage is not of the caliber his friends thought when he admits changing his views on expansion simply on account of contracting the wild and grasping fever of the well meaning but thoughtless hurrah west.

Much light is thrown on the Oriental disturbance by the article reproduced this morning giving verbatim the interview between Marquis Ito of Japan and the Emperor of the Chinese. It was this audience that was the undoing of the emperor.

The Chamber of Commerce here is a strong and influential association, but it would seem that new Honolulu ought to have for the active, alert operations of the day a Board of Trade with the energy and effectiveness of say the Board of Health.

Slang, which cannot but be praised for the qualities of expressiveness and originality or newness, is at last earning the toleration of many of the purists. Resort to slang is almost justifiable when so many of the good words of the language are made so common.

Some of the British papers are discussing whether Dewey of Kitchener is the greater warrior. One of the prominent journals of England declares that comparison is out of the question, adding only that each man did just exactly what he was sent to do.

Jerry Simpson, the Populist, was not returned to Congress. Simpson was reputed to be such a man of the people that he refrained from wearing hose. The real truth about the chap was that he was quite a swell in addition to being a shrewd if an irrelevant politician.

The police department has had trouble here in the city a number of times with organizations of idle Japanese. It is learned from English speaking residents who read the veritable Japanese papers that the Home Government police authorities have the same lawless combinations to deal with in every city.

At Washington Senator Cullom is as direct as he was here in saying what the public may have regarding Hawaii. The Senator declares that there should be a cable to the Islands. Mr. Cullom adds that as Hawaii was acquired by annexation, there need not be question in providing a form of government for the islands.

The almost instantaneous recovery of some of the soldiers on sick report here has its parallel in one of the characters or incidents of a Will Carleton poem. The erring son of the family was inco in the West, but when he learned that there was a way to return to the old hearthstone there was a resurrection right away.

There is still much speculation on the fate of Andrew, the scientist seeking the North Pole by the balloon route. Andrew's ascent was witnessed by a number of people and it is more than likely that he returned to earth in due time. Further than this all is guess and the fate of rescuing parties is in doubt from the instant they get into the midnight sun zone.

SHE YET INSISTS

Spain Tenaciously Clings to Philippines Claim.

PEACE WORK IS SLOW

Exchange of Long Documents at Paris—Protocol Quoted—United States in Preparation.

SPAIN INSISTS.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—The meeting today of the Spanish-American commissioners began at 2:15 p. m. and ended at 3 p. m.

The Spanish commissioners presented a long document in answer to the American argument which was submitted last week. By mutual consent the memorandum of today was handed to the Americans without being read and the meeting adjourned until Saturday next. The Spanish communication will be translated this evening and its contents will be discussed by the United States commissioners tomorrow at the usual daily session.

The Spaniards in their communication today, reaffirmed the position which they assumed against the discussion here of Spain's Philippine sovereignty. They insist that the words "shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines," in Article III of the Peace Protocol, do not warrant any reference to Spain's withdrawal from the Philippines except on her own terms, and therefore the Spaniards propose arbitration on the construction to be placed on the words "the control, disposition and government."

AGAINST EMERGENCY.

WASHINGTON Nov. 16.—There has been remarkable activity about the War Department for several days in the way of preparing troops for service in lands beyond the United States. An order has been issued directing at least ten regiments of the regular army, now stationed in Northwestern forts and posts, to hold themselves in readiness for immediate transportation and service in tropical climates. Most of these regiments were sent in to the Northern and Western points a few weeks ago for recuperation after their Cuban campaign. While holding themselves in readiness for service, the regiments will be recruited to their full strength.

NOT THE LAST.

MADRID, Nov. 16.—The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Duke Almodovar de Rios, has received dispatches from the Spanish Peace Commissioners, now in Paris, indicating that today's meeting of the joint commissions will not be the last. The Commissioners, it is added, have received additional instructions to defend Spain's rights in the Philippines.

THE LOST PRIZE.

Maria Teresa Found Beached on Cat Island.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The official report of the Navy Department of the finding of the Maria Teresa was contained in the following message received from Commander Craven of the wrecking tug Potomac, which had been ordered to Cat Island from Santiago: "NASSAU, November 12.—Secretary of the Navy, Washington: Potomac arrived. Cat Island, one mile off shore in two fathoms of water. Tide rising and falling inside. Temporary deck broken up. Movable articles removed by natives. Vulcan not seen. Natives at work since Saturday."

The fact that the Teresa, a vessel drawing twenty-three feet of water, and waterlogged as she was when abandoned is probably drawing nearly thirty feet, has been driven in twelve feet of water is regarded by naval officers as evidence of the great force of the storm which caused her crew to leave her.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Capt. McCaffa, after examining the Teresa, has wired the Navy Department that, in his opinion, it will be impossible to rescue the ship.

November Planter.

This is the table of contents for the November number of the "Planters' Monthly," H. M. Whitney, editor: Notes on Current Topics. Origin of Artesian Wells in the Hawaiian Islands. The Sugar War and Market in New York.

National Aid to the Sugar Interest. Changes in Plantation Management. The Sugar Refining Industry. The Ewa Plantation.

Memorial Presented to the United States Commissioners by the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, September 8, 1898.

Sugar conditions in 1890-91. The Sugar War of 1898.

Evaporation and Plant-Transpiration. Malaria Disease in Tropical Countries.

AGAINST EXPANSION.

BOSTON November 10.—At a meeting of the directors of the Boston Merchants' Association the following resolution was adopted: "Resolved, That, in the opinion of the board of directors of this association, the acquisition of any part of the Philippine Islands, except what is needed for a naval station, would be detrimental to the interests of the United States."

FEASTS FOR BOYS

Thanksgiving Dinner Given the Soldier Lads.

BIG WORK AT TWO CAMPS

Waiatae and Diamond Head—All Were Pleased—Military Hospital—in Valley.

Men of the First New York and the Battalion of Volunteer Engineers who were able to be in town last evening or after dark were united in declaring that the Thanksgiving dinner provided for them by the ladies of Honolulu was about the grandest thing of the sort they had ever been told about. The visitors said that the rest of the men of the infantry and engineers sent word to the same effect and wanted to thank the ladies and the people of Honolulu for their thoughtfulness, hospitality and generosity. "It was a pretty strong reminder of home," was the expressed opinion of more than one man.

Mrs. S. B. Dole and the ladies whom she had enlisted in the enterprise, including Mrs. Sewall and many others who have been prominent from the first in entertainment of soldiers succeeded admirably in providing a toothsome and enjoyable dinner for the boys at Waiatae and the camp of the engineers. The tables and benches were sent out on Wednesday for the feast and the food was taken yesterday forenoon, the transportation for the latter being provided by Colonel Barber. A complete and correct list of the ladies who assisted will be published tomorrow.

Dinner was served at both camps promptly at 1 o'clock. The attendants were so numerous and willing that every man received personal attention. The menu was simply the family dinner extraordinary for the day and the boys did it full justice and gave cheers and thanks. The ladies were immensely pleased with the affair. Giving the dinner at such a distance from town was quite an undertaking. For the purpose a hundred or more assisted personally and there was contributed some \$1200 in money and a large amount of turkeys, pies, jellies, cake, etc.

MILITARY HOSPITAL.

There were about 150 able to partake of the dinner provided for the men in the military hospital in Independence park by Senator J. N. and Mrs. Wright. The large dining room was used and was decorated under the supervision of Mrs. Reimenschneider. Besides the solid banquet of the day, there was provided jellies, chicken broth, etc., for the men who are ill. The assistants to Senator and Mrs. Wright were: Mrs. W. C. Parke, Mrs. Gilman, Mrs. J. B. Atherton, Mrs. H. Pratt, Mrs. C. H. Kleugel. The volunteer waitresses for the occasion were: Misses McCormick, Perry Arnold (2), Gurney (2), Kleugel (2), Hessie Lemon, Mable Newton, Winnie and Wall.

AT BUENA VISTA.

The good news of going home, the consciousness of returning health, a bountiful repast and a perfect day were some of the happy conditions which made yesterday a time of real thanksgiving at Buena Vista hospital. Before the ladies arrived the men had done all in their power to make the place and themselves present as good an appearance as possible. If a man was not the possessor of a white linen collar, he managed to borrow one. If the stripes of the non-coms. were not immaculate they were made so by vigorous brushings and scourings. Shoes and buttons were polished in an unwonted manner and the whole outfit would have passed muster as a bunch of orderlies. But who wouldn't fix up in honor of the good old New England day and in anticipation of what was coming to them!

In all 125 dinners were served. The tables were arranged on the verandas of the cottage in front of the main building. The sight of the pure white linen did the men good and the numerous bouquets added attractiveness.

Some of the good things served were turkey, chicken pie, cold ham, bread and butter, green corn, mashed potatoes, cranberry sauce, wine jellies, ice cream, mince, apple and pumpkin pies, and coffee with cream and sugar in it. About sixty had a chance at this menu, while to about forty, it was thought best to strike out the mince pie, and one or two other articles. There were twenty-five who were unable to leave their beds and these were restricted to chicken broth.

Major Davis and Dr. Griffith were present and expressed themselves as being highly pleased with all that had been done. A large quantity of rare good things were left over which will insure an improved diet for several days. Thirty-seven bouquets were made up

for the wards, one being given to each patient in bed.

Mrs. Frances E. Hobron and Mrs. A. Louison had charge of the arrangements.

Hawaiian Commercial Factor.
Mr. James B. Castle, ex-secretary of legation at Washington and formerly Collector General of Customs here, is back from San Francisco, smiling and in good health. Mr. Castle was yesterday heartily congratulated everywhere on the complete success he made of the great deal in Hawaiian Commercial stock. This was perhaps the largest stock transaction ever put through by an Island man.

WAS J. H. CORREA

Identity of the Half Caste Lost in the Arctic.

Honolulu Boy Worthy and Well Liked—Shipped in 1896—Wandered on Ice Fields.

A brief mention was made in this paper a few days ago of the loss of a Hawaiian who had shipped for the Arctic aboard a whaler from San Francisco—the Narwhal. It turns out that the man was J. H. Correa, who had signed as John Hull. He has a father and mother and three brothers and a sister here.

The news about Correa was brought by H. E. Kalei, who was on the same ship for the same cruise. Correa went from here to the Coast as a sailor of the Hawaiian bark Diamond Head. He went into the icy north late in 1896. At all times he was a favorite with the captain, with all his shipmates and with the members of the fleet packed in. The Narwhal baseball team, with Correa as pitcher and the captain as catcher was invincible, and on the Fourth of July last was to have played a game with a nine from all the other ships for a purse of \$500. Correa disappeared the last week in June. He simply wandered away on the ice and perished. The captain offered a reward of \$200 for the body. Though the remains were seen by natives, the corpse was not delivered to the ship. The natives said that Correa was on his back and that he had removed one shoe and had tried to stave off starvation by an effort to eat the leather.

Correa, was a Kamehameha boy and in every way was a credit to the institution. For five years he was a printer in the Gazette Company offices and was an exceptionally good mechanic in every way. He was intelligent, sober and reliable and was popular with his associates. It is only a few months ago that an effort was made to locate him for the purpose of getting him back in the employ again.

It is supposed by the relatives of Correa here that his share of the catch of the Narwhal was deposited with Consul Wilder at San Francisco.

DAWSON'S BIG FIRE.

VICTORIA (B. C.), November 14.—The people of Dawson City have paid dearly for failing to provide for the protection of the big mining town. They have found out that buildings constructed of heavy logs will burn as quickly as wooden buildings of the cities where lumber is obtainable. Early on the morning of October 14th, when all but the latest of the sporting fraternity had retired, a fire started in the Green Tree saloon, and within a couple of hours had wiped out forty log buildings, more costly than many of the brick and stone block in San Francisco and destroyed their contents.

NEGRO BAITING

WILMINGTON (N. C.), November 10.—This has been a turbulent day in Wilmington. Race war and revolution held carnival. Early this morning a body of fully 100 representative white men destroyed the office, building and plant of the negro daily newspaper, the Record, and would have lynched the editor had he not previously left the city. A few hours later a fight arose between white guards, by whom every block inhabited by white people was being patrolled, and a mob of several hundred negroes Pandemonium reigned. Six negroes were killed and twenty wounded.

LI IS SHELVED

PEKING, November 13.—Li Hung Chang has been ordered to proceed to the Nan, capital of the province of Shantung, to concert measures with the Viceroy of Shantung to prevent future inundations of the Yellow River (Hoang Ho). This appointment is regarded as virtually shelving Prince Li.

THE USUAL

WASHINGTON, November 13.—The State Department has received a dispatch announcing that a revolution has broken out in Salvador and President Guterrez has been made prisoner by the rebels.

OF HEALTH WALL

Members of Local Barrier Hold a Meeting.

A DEATH CERTIFICATE CASE

Fault in System Brought Home. Recommendations—Laboratory Courtesy Extended.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

At its meeting yesterday afternoon the Board of Health had one of the irregular or peculiar or unusual "certificate of death" cases. Keikie, an aged Hawaiian, well known as one of the prominent native residents of Wai-kiki, appeared at the session of the Board and asked for a burial permit. His wife had expired suddenly in the forenoon. She had been ill the evening before, had taken some home treatment or remedy and at daylight was better. The pain was on the left side, which was eased by lomi-lomi. There was no medical or professional attendance. In the early morning the woman sat on the beach as her sons launched their canoes for fishing. She was asked to come into the house. Then she complained that the wind from the sea had become mixed with her sickness and that she was worse. The woman fell over on the floor, gasping profusely and with a few gasps died before she could be carried to a bed.

Mr. Reynolds was instructed to issue the burial permit, with cause of death unknown, though Keikie had suggested that the death certificate be made out with fever as the cause. The instance was a typical one in showing that it is the custom to report, in unattended cases, a fever as causing death.

The physicians were very outspoken in this matter. They believed there should be a corner to whom all such cases should be promptly reported, investigation to follow at once.

There was disposed of by the Board a considerable amount of Settlement detail business, generally on report from Mr. Reynolds. A request for permission to import two to Molokai was rejected.

Mr. Kellipio reported fish receipts at the public market during the past week 45,039.

Beef consumption is on the increase. Dr. Monsarrat has recorded the slaughtering of 274 bullocks, 33 calves, 189 hogs and 305 sheep in the last week. The flocks were: Bullocks 91, calves 10, hogs 0, sheep 0.

Dr. Wood suggested that the Wai-kiki road for its entire length be made tabu for hog raising.

President Smith said that he would go with the sanitary committee for a visit to the district in question.

Dr. Day thought hog farms should be removed from the low-lying or marsh district. The water is standing and there is on this point alone danger to the health of the community.

President Smith suggested that there be a regulation forbidding the keeping of hogs within a certain distance of any public highway.

Dr. Emerson said such a rule would work a hardship upon some Hawaiian families. Drs. Wood, Day and Alvarez agreed with this.

Action was postponed until after Board members had visited the district, but there was a little further discussion.

Dr. Alvarez advanced a proposal for a system of permits from the Board of Health to the hog growers.

Mr. Lansing, replying to an inquiry believed that hog raising as conducted on the wet lands near a public road was a nuisance of which the Board could take cognizance legally.

Dr. Wood advocated a special regulation on the Waikiki road keeping the ranches 500 feet or more from the driveway.

President Smith commended the work of Mr. Manson and it was agreed that the Board should visit the hog ranch reserve Saturday afternoon.

Dr. E. C. Rhodes, the physician at Ewa, had applied for the same position at Waiatae. The people most interested wish a resident at Waiatae instead of a visitor from Ewa. It was remarked by Dr. Wood that Waiatae was not an inviting place for a physician. It was voted to have Dr. Rhodes still at Ewa, act pending another arrangement.

Dr. Watt, of Kaula, was appointed to examine animals killed at L'hus slaughter house. Dr. Monsarrat does not believe there is any considerable or dangerous amount of disease amongst cattle on Kaula. The complaint has been concerning tuberculosis.

The work for the odorless excavator has piled up till there is too much for the one plant. Another cart will be secured to keep the single pump going all the time. Mr. Lansing said the plant should be enlarged. It may soon come to the pass that the excavator will be worked day and night.

President Smith spoke of the sharp requirement for further cemetery accommodation. It is proposed that the Board secure burial land through the Oahu Cemetery Association. Every member of the Board hastened to protest at once against the utilization of Punchbowl crater for cemetery purposes.

Dr. Alvarez stated that he was asked by the physicians' committee to place at the disposal of the military surgeons the Board of Health Laboratory. This was willingly done on motion of Dr. Wood. His further recommendation that apparatus for bacteriological work be brought to the Board of Health offices was adopted.

Those who attended the meeting were: President Smith, Secretary Willcox, Executive Officer Reynolds, Dr. Day, Mr. Kellipio, Mr. Lansing, Dr. Wood, Dr. Alvarez, Dr. Emerson, Inspector Dr. Monsarrat.

Weak and Languid

Little Appetite and no Energy.

These are symptoms that affect a large number of people. I have given the testimonial of Mrs. A. Story of East Brisbane, Queensland, who does not hesitate to tell you of just the remedy that cured her.



"The past season I had a severe attack of dengue fever which left me feeling very weak and languid with little appetite and no energy. But I am pleased to say

DR. AYER'S Sarsaparilla

cured me. As a blood purifier and tonic for those who are affected by the intense heat of the Queensland summer it is unequalled. I am pleased to recommend it to all those who need a reliable remedy."

For constipation take Dr. Ayer's Pills. They promptly relieve and surely cure. Take them with Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla; one aids the other.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar, 4 7-16, an advance of an eighth.

Hutchinson plantation, \$66.50 bid; \$67 asked.

Hawaiian Commercial, \$57.62½ bid; \$58 asked.

Hana Plantation, \$18.12½ bid; \$18.37½ asked.

A. V. Gear has gone to Hilo on a business visit.

Admiral Miller, U. S. N., went on the retired list yesterday.

The police authorities are vigorously stamping out the "swipes" industry.

St. Louis College defeated the High School at foot ball. It was a good game.

T. V. Twining and Sydney H. Morse managed to get away by the Mowera yesterday.

It is likely that two more companies of the First New York will be sent to Hawaii.

Many friends were at the Pacific Mail wharf yesterday to bid good-bye to Thos. Raim Walker.

The construction of a number of cottages has been completed on the Castle homestead in Manoa.

On many of the ships in port yesterday there were attractive and elaborate Thanksgiving dinners.

Mrs. J. H. Thompson has arrived home from the United States by the W. G. Irwin, the clipper brig.

John Manoa is doing well in enlisting talent for the bicycle meet he is to give on Maui New Year's day.

Willie Crawford, manager of the two Chinese theaters, is now clerk with the law firm of Cathcart & Parke.

Minister King and Superintendent Rowell will make quite an extended tour over public roads on Hawaii.

Some of the soldier boys said they hoped they would fare as well Christmas as they had for Thanksgiving.

Misses M. and S. Doherty, who are on a visit to their sister, Mrs. C. P. Mulvaney, return to their home in Lahaina next week.

The return of the fire inquest on the destruction of the O'Sullivan house in Kalihi is to the effect that the cause remains unknown.

The annual souvenir calendar of the Woman's Exchange has been issued from the presses of the Hawaiian Gazette Co., and is a novel and beautiful work.

The many friends of Mr. C. P. Mulvaney, who has been ill for some time, will be pleased to hear that he is improving. He was removed to the

Queen's hospital last Thursday. Drs. Cooper and Wood are in attendance. The Rices entertained quite a party of soldiers at dinner on the Peninsula yesterday.

The Hawaiian Historical Society is to hold an annual meeting on Monday evening next at the Y. M. C. A.

At San Francisco a dividend of fifty cents a share has been announced by the Hutchinson Plantation Company.

Rev. H. H. Parker officiated last evening at the marriage of Jos. Andrade and Etta Cottrill, in Peterson's Lane.

The battalion of Engineers, the Immunes, will remain in garrison on Kapihulu road under command of Maj. Langitt.

There was a large attendance for the Thanksgiving service at the Roman Catholic Cathedral at 9 o'clock yesterday morning.

Gen. A. S. Hartwell and L. A. Thurston have been retained by Bishop Willis for his legal battle with the Second Congregation.

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Folsom announce the engagement of their daughter, Marian Eugenia, to William H. Wallace of Portland, Oregon.

There were very successful and interesting Thanksgiving services at Oahu prison and aboard the U. S. gunboat Bennington yesterday morning.

So far as now known the Australia will have 125 cabin passengers. There is a big demand for rooms. The 600 soldiers will have all of the steerage.

The patients at the Queen's hospital were not forgotten yesterday. Purveyor Eckhardt saw that they had a meal suitable to the regulation menu of the day.

The usual big Thanksgiving dinners were served to the inmates of Lunailo Home and Oahu Insane Asylum. The men "on the reef" also had a fine feast.

Waikiki (Old) has a Dewey avenue. Prominent residents on the pretty thoroughfare are C. H. Ramser, of Hart & Co., and J. J. Sullivan, the lively stable man.

Walter Hobart, the best known horseman of California, has disposed of his stable and his bounds as well and will take personal management of his valuable estate.

Dr. Winslow, who has been at the Government dispensary since leaving the Denver Company of U. S. Engineers, has been made nurse in charge at Buena Vista hospital.

Jas. Steiner will provide a fine public or lodge hall in the third story of the building he is soon to erect on Hotel street. Architect Trapagen is making plans for the whole structure.

Kennedy, the hypnotist, who came here a year or more ago as business manager of a trained horse show, died at Chicago on the 15th. He was in Honolulu from Australia a few weeks ago.

Mr. Abram, who has been assistant bookkeeper at Ewa plantation, has left that place to take a position in town with the Hawaiian Sugar Company and Investment Company.

Eleven men (no officers) of the First New York have died since the regiment arrived in September to garrison this place. This is a mortality rate for the command of less than one-tenth of one per cent.

Mrs. Schaefer, wife of Capt. John Schaefer, has had restored to her a fine gold watch lost some months ago. A native woman brought the time piece to a jeweler for repair and it was recognized and relinquished at once.

On the retrial F. F. Porter won his case against the Hawaiian Pork Packing company and was given more damages than on the first hearing. Davis and Humphreys were for Porter and Magoon and Stillman for the company.

Lawrence H. Dee says that the good work of improving the city is still going on. He intends to build an addition of two stories on top of the Empire saloon and to arrange a cafe on the ground floor.

The sad news has been received here of the suicide at San Francisco of Granville R. Palmer, captain of the Wyoming Light Artillery. Capt. Palmer became deranged by overwork and used a pistol. At his Cheyenne home he was considered a man of sterling worth.

John Egan, who has lately blossomed out as an extensive and successful real estate operator, has made his most important purchase yet. He has bought from W. C. Achi the Kapihulu Dairy estate. It is a fine piece of property and there is assurance of water.

OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not get by in time with the necessity of sending their watches, when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every tinkler to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

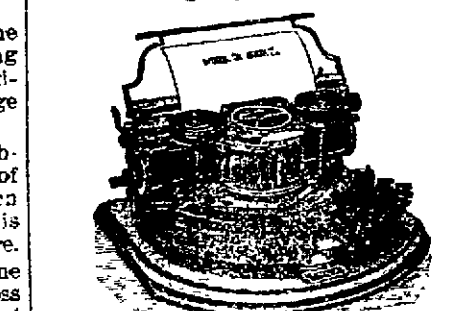
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TIME TABLE
Wilder's Steamship Company
—1898—

S. S. KINAU,

CLARKE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maalaea Bay, Makana, Mahukona, Kawaihae and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo Wednesday.

LEAVE HONOLULU.

Tuesday, Sept. 13	Tuesday, Nov. 8
Tuesday, Sept. 20	Tuesday, Nov. 15
Tuesday, Sept. 27	Tuesday, Nov. 22
Tuesday, Oct. 4	Tuesday, Nov. 29
Tuesday, Oct. 11	Tuesday, Dec. 6
Tuesday, Oct. 18	Tuesday, Dec. 13
Tuesday, Oct. 25	Tuesday, Dec. 20
Tuesday, Nov. 1	Tuesday, Dec. 27

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Mahukona, Kawaihae, Makana, Maalaea Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu Sunday morning.

ARRIVE HONOLULU

Sunday, Sept. 13	Sunday, Nov. 13
Sunday, Sept. 20	Sunday, Nov. 20
Sunday, Sept. 27	Sunday, Nov. 27
Sunday, Oct. 4	Sunday, Dec. 4
Sunday, Oct. 11	Sunday, Dec. 11
Sunday, Oct. 18	Sunday, Dec. 18
Sunday, Oct. 25	Sunday, Dec. 25
Sunday, Nov. 1	Sunday, Dec. 31

Will call at Pohnohi, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu. Those desiring to go to the Volcano via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

CAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning arrives at Honolulu Sunday morning.

Will call at Niihau, Kauai, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom. Consignments must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk. This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of purser.

Packages containing personal effects, whether shipped as baggage or freight, if the contents thereof exceed \$100 in value, must be the value thereof plainly stated and marked, and the Company will not hold itself liable for any loss or damage in excess of the special contract.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the purser of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarkation. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of 5 per cent.

C. L. WRIGHT, President.
S. B. ROSE, Secretary.
CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Superintendent.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:

BELGIC	NOV. 26	CITY OF PEKING	NOV. 29
COPTIC	DEC. 6	GAELIC	DEC. 9
CITY OF PEKING	DEC. 22	CHINA	DEC. 30
GAELIC	DEC. 31	DORIC	DEC. 30
	1899		1899
CHINA	JAN. 14	NIPPON MARU	JAN. 6

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE AS FOLLOWS:

SINGLE TRIP.	ROUND TRIP.
For San Francisco—Cabin, 4 mo's. \$75	For San Francisco—Cabin, 4 mo's. \$125
European Steerage	For Yokohama—Cabin, 4 mo's. \$125
For Yokohama—Cabin	Cabin, 12 mo's. \$262.50
European Steerage	For Hongkong—Cabin, 4 mo's. \$125
For Hongkong—Cabin	Cabin, 12 mo's. \$262.50
European Steerage	
For general information apply to	

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

—AGENTS.—

IT WAS ALL FUN

Arabian Nights Proved to Be a
Laugh Producer.

THE O'NEIL A SURPRISE

Out in an Entirely New Role—Stockwell at His Best—Carr—The Cool Audience.

The only fault to be found with the presentation of Arabian Nights by the theatrical company now here is that there is no character in the piece for Mr. McKee Rankin. He was somehow rather expected and was missed.

Arabian Nights is a capital comedy of the better or best class. It is a polished work with witty lines and situations to amuse. The laughter is produced in an entirely natural and easy manner. There is substance to the involved story of Arabian Nights. The thing was done throughout in such a real style by the players that the audience was often nervous for the characters and particularly for Stockwell. The veteran comedian did so well and was such a lamb in all his dilemmas that he had the sympathy of the whole house. Stockwell has the walk, the facial expression, the voice inflection, the gesture, the original air that in an interpretation such as he gave makes a result well-nigh perfect.

Again was the O'Neil a surprise. Her part was that of an actress—not a real actress, but a slack wire performer or gymnast or something of that sort. In dress, in demeanor, she might have stepped off the stage of a vaudeville into Grundy's delicious comedy. She smoked a cigarette, too. And this is the woman who has played Magda and Leah and who is to appear as Elizabeth. All that her admirers can say, is that she is an actress of the finished, able, talented type that has been so rare to the American stage, at least, in recent years. Miss O'Neil contributed more than her full share of the fun to Arabian Nights. In giving her lines in this comedy, she afforded all a full opportunity to judge of the wonderful voice she has. She is a wizard with that voice as she is a mystic in running the gamut of stage characters. As the breezy woman of the world last night she was a picture true to the straight test line.

Herbert Carr is well liked here in comedy. He did some of his best acting last night. In the "quarrel scene" with Stockwell, Carr was more than admirable. His simulated anger and his panic over danger of losing the lady in the case, were given fine touches.

Miss Gertrude Foster comes in for a good share of the praise to the success of Arabian Nights. Her acting upon every call was neat and life-like as usual, and she gave much pleasure to many in the audience by showing a traveling costume and a house gown—one a "conception" and the other a "dream," as the calender of the modiste would put it. Miss Foster was decidedly attractive last evening. In dressing she had the unusual lot of a member of a supporting company—that is to outshine the star. Miss O'Neil was in one costume throughout the three acts, but this costume was a regular "stunner," especially the pockets, which however, should have been out so much in front.

Mrs. Horace McVicker was an improvement on the conventional mother-in-law, giving the part with an effectiveness and care too often lacking in others.

Miss Rena Allen was splendid at her best last evening. She seemed to be under restraint, but gave a quite satisfactory rendition of her part.

The little Miss McVicker did the best thing she has shown the audience since the engagement, when she made the limp and lurching into Carr's arms. In the following scene Carr's mimicry of her was so good that the audience burst into a double duty for a minute.

Miss McKee Rankin, who was the character of a "Johnny" in the first act, was a good dresser on the stage.

There was a full house last evening and the audience enjoyed the fun and smoothness of the comedy. It is all most essential to explain that there is no character in the piece for Mr. McKee Rankin. He was somehow rather expected and was missed. The only fault to be found with the presentation of Arabian Nights by the theatrical company now here is that there is no character in the piece for Mr. McKee Rankin. He was somehow rather expected and was missed. The only fault to be found with the presentation of Arabian Nights by the theatrical company now here is that there is no character in the piece for Mr. McKee Rankin. He was somehow rather expected and was missed.

Tomorrow evening the company will

give the historical play Elizabeth, with Miss O'Neil of course in the title role.

Kinney's New Test.

There is on in the Circuit Court here a \$50,000 damage suit. The plaintiff is the widow of a Portuguese killed on the railroad at Wailuku, Maui. She has quite a family of children. Louis Marks was called into the jury box. Under the questioning of Attorney Kinney, Mr. Marks frankly admitted that if the defendant lost, he would be inclined to make the award heavier on account of the children than he would if there were no little ones in the case. Mr. Kinney asked if the talesman would render a verdict to fit the law and evidence as presented. The answer was in the affirmative, with the reservation in favor of the children. Mr. Kinney then inquired: "If you were the attorney for the company as I am, and I was in the jury box in the same state of mind and with the same convictions as yourself, would you want me on the jury?" Mr. Marks answered in the negative and was released for cause after being again closely questioned by Attorney Creighton.

I State Settlement.

William Hooper, administrator of the estate of Charles Hooper, deceased, has filed his first and final account, with receipts of \$2,738.36 and payments of \$2,446.45. Besides real estate, there is personal property of \$3,844.55 in the estate.

FAIRLY WELL ISN'T WELL ENOUGH.

Let us say that your wages are twenty shillings a week. You have worked hard, done your best, and feel that you have earned your money. Very good. Now imagine that when Saturday night comes your employer hems and haws, and wants to put you off with fifteen. I'll be bound you would think yourself hardly treated. What are the great strikes in this country commonly about? Why, in some fashion they are about wages or hours; it comes to the same thing. Be it understood that the writer uses this fact as an illustration of another fact—that is all. What is that other fact? We will work it out of the following personal statement.

"Nearly all my life," says Mrs. Sarah Dalby, "I have been subject to attacks of biliousness, accompanied with sickness, but got on fairly well up to the early part of 1882. At this time I began to feel heavy, dull, and tired, with an all-gone, sinking sensation. My skin was sallow, and the whites of my eyes a yellow tinge."

As everybody knows, or ought to know, the coloring matter was bile. The liver being torpid, and, therefore, failing to remove the bile from the blood, it entered the skin; and showed itself on the surface. But the discoloration isn't the worst mischief done by the vagabond bile, containing many poisonous waste elements; it disorders the whole system and sets up troublesome and dangerous symptoms, some of which the lady names.

"I had a bad taste in the mouth," she goes on to say; "and, in the morning particularly, was often very sick, retching so violently that I dreaded to see the dawn of day."

"My appetite was poor, and after eating I had pain at my chest and side. Frequently I couldn't bring myself to touch food at all; my stomach seemed to rebel at the very thought of it."

(This was bad, but the stomach was right, nevertheless. More food would have made more pain, more indigestion, matter to ferment and turn sour, more of a load for the sleepy liver, more poison for the nerves, kidneys, and skin. And yet, without the food, how was she to live? It was like being ground between the upper and the nether millstones.)

"After this," runs the letter, "I had great pain and fluttering at the heart. Sometimes I would have fits of dizziness and go off into a faint, which left me quite prostrated. Then my nerves became so upset and excitable that I got no proper sleep at night, and on account of loss of strength I was obliged to lie in bed all day for days together. I went to one doctor after another, and attended at Bartholomew's and the University hospitals, but was none the better for it all."

"In September, 1882, my husband read in Reynolds' Newspaper about Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and got me a bottle of it. After taking it for three days I felt relieved. Encouraged and cheered by this I kept on taking the Syrup, and in a short time all the pain and distress abated, and I was well—better than I had ever been. That is ten years ago, and since then I have never ailed anything. With sincere thanks, I am, yours truly, (Signed) Mrs. Sarah Dalby, 92, Tottenham Road, Kingsland, London, N. January 2nd, 1894."

Now run your eye back to the first sentence of Mrs. Dalby's letter, and you will come upon these words, "I got on fairly well." And this is the real thought. Her life has always been a discount; she had always got less than her fair due, the best part of her health, wages. Do you make my meaning? Of course. Whatever may be our differences of opinion as to the value of a human being, the value of a human being is not to be put in a scale without reduction without drawback. All the more, as nobody else does what one person thus does. No one. On the contrary, a perfectly healthy person is a benefit and a blessing to all who are brought into relations with him.

But do all have such health? God help us, no, very few. Why not? As the answer is too big, I can't give it today. To the vast crowd who only get on fairly well, I tender my sympathy, and advise a trial of the remedy mentioned by Mrs. Dalby.

FROM A PRIVATE

Comment on Hilo Speech of the New Major.

Appreciative Lines—Facts Concerning Treatment at San Francisco and in Honolulu.

Honolulu, H. I., November 22.

EDITOR P. C. A.—As one of the many privates in the New York Regiment, who has enjoyed the unstinted and constant hospitality of Honolulu people, I wish to offer an indignant protest against the recent statements and insinuations of Major Sague at Hilo. In the face of the present crisis, when many homes are making actual sacrifices to provide aid and comfort to the sick in hospital and in camp, the major's speech is specially ill-advised and unfortunate. It is well calculated to make those who are and have been giving both of their substance and strength, stop and ask: "If our work is thus ungratefully received, why should we continue?"

No one can remain long in Honolulu without knowing that he who has something bad to tell of it in Hilo, possesses a sure passport of popularity in that village. It seems that the major had gained knowledge of the situation, and had decided to make this cheap bid for popular favor in Hilo.

Some of the officer's statements are so grossly inaccurate, that the writer inclines to the belief that he must have been misrepresented. He says: "When we were in San Francisco the boys had a continual round of feeding." By this, we would understand, that the citizens of San Francisco served free luncheons, pink teas and beef steak suppers every day or so to the New York Regiment. The "continual round of feeding," which the boys enjoyed in San Francisco, consisted of one breakfast served on the morning of our arrival, in the Mechanic's Pavilion and this was provided by the local New York society.

If any think Honolulu turned the cold shoulder to the New Yorkers by not giving them a banquet here, they can hardly have thought of the conditions.

The New York Regiment did not come as a regiment, but in five detachments of various sizes. Obviously it would have been absurd to provide a luncheon for each detachment. When the regiment was finally assembled here, the number of sick in the hospital drew public attention away from the festive affair of a luncheon in the palace grounds and turned it into the more serious channels of aiding the sick. The most casual observer at the hospital will not fail to give his testimony in behalf of the constant generosity of Honolulu people.

Another most astonishing sentence in the major's speech, as reported, is this: "We were all shunned as if we had been suffering from the plague." Instead of being shunned, we have been received cordially into the homes of this city. We came as strangers with no social claim upon this people, yet we have, in hundreds of instances, been granted the privileges of acquaintances of long standing. I am absolutely sure that there are very few men in the entire regiment who have not had an opportunity of being received as guests in some of the homes of Honolulu. Enough has already been done to establish a debt of gratitude and respect for this community, that few of us shall ever be able to repay. We therefore look upon the reported utterances of Major Sague as libelous. In reference to the hospitality accorded us here, many need to ponder over the line in Kipling's Recessional, "Lest we forget," while others, it seems, have yet to learn before they can forget.

REAR RANK.

THE BEST PLASTER.

A piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound on to the affected parts is superior to any plaster. When troubled with a pain in the chest or side, or a lame back, give it a trial. You are certain to be more than pleased with the prompt relief which it affords. Pain Balm is also a certain cure for rheumatism. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Companies Get the Money.

(Japan Times.) The question how the indemnity received from Hawaii should be distributed has been under consideration in the Foreign Office since the settlement of the Hawaiian affairs. The investigation having been completed, the government has decided the sum of \$10,000,000 to be publicly repaid in a few days. We understand that the whole sum will be distributed among the Hawaiian community companies connected with the affair.

A Brewery Enterprise.

The Honolulu Brewing and Malting Company, Limited, which has been in course of formation for several weeks,

has incorporated with a capital stock of \$200,000. The business is well indicated in the title, but there will also be a cold storage department.

A. Hocking, the Senator, is president of the new company. He is also treasurer and Mr. E. Col. Hobron is secretary. F. L. Dortch and Louis Schweitzer are interested.

It is the purpose of the company to engage in business without delay.

Will Settle.

On Monday evening last, Colonel Will E. Fisher, brother of Col. J. H. Fisher, was a guest at the Officers' Club. Will E., one of the best known of Klondikers and formerly on the staff of Governor Jim Budd of California, will not return to the frozen north, but will locate in Honolulu. He was for several years one of the best known real estate men of San Francisco.

The Orpheum theater people are hard at work. There is theatrical talent coming both on the Australia and the Coptic and it is believed that the opening night will be on December 8. Prices are to be 50 cents and 25 cents.

Down Again

in prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

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When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

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TELEPHONE 121.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The undersigned, having been duly appointed administrators with the will annexed of the last will and testament of Theo. H. Davies, late of Ravensdale, Tunbridge Wells, County of Kent, England, formerly of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased:

Notice is hereby given to all persons to present their claims against the estate of said Theo. H. Davies, deceased, duly authenticated, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, to the undersigned at the office of Messrs. Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., on Kaahumanu street, Honolulu, Oahu, within six months from the date hereof or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated, Honolulu, October 18, 1898.

THOMAS R. WALKER,
FRANCIS M. SWANZY,
Administrators with Will Annexed.
2013-51F

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Kipahulu Sugar Co., held this day, at the office of H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., the following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year:

J. F. Hackfeld President
J. C. Pfeiffer Vice President
H. A. Isenberg Treasurer
Ed Suhr Secretary
W. P. Pfenhauer Auditor.

ED SUHR,
Secretary.

Honolulu, October 27th, 1898. 2015

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT at a meeting of the Trustees of the Lihue Hospital held at Honolulu, on the 15th of November, 1898, the charter of incorporation granted to them was duly accepted and that the following officers were elected for the ensuing year, viz:

Hans Isenberg President
Geo. N. Wilcox Treasurer
C. Wolters Secretary
W. C. Parker Auditor.

C. WOLTERS,
Secretary Lihue Hospital.
Honolulu 15 Nov. 1898
5078-2021

FOR RENT.

AT HANAIELE, KAUAI, THE PRINCEVILLE PLANTATION CO. will lease their Mill and Diffusion plant, capacity twenty-five tons in twenty-four hours; also, their Lands not under lease, comprising 1,500 to 2,000 acres of arable land, which can all be irrigated by water from the mountains, by ditches or pipes.

Something over one-half of the stock of this company is for sale. This includes the Village of Hanalei, Kailua and Kakaia, most of which are under lease for the culture.

For all particulars apply to
G. H. ROBERTSON,
At the Office of C. Brewer & Co.
August 31, 1898. 1899-3m

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Is the characteristic of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it is manifested every day in the remarkable cures this medicine accomplishes. Druggists say: When we sell a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla to a new customer we are sure to see him back in a few weeks after more—proving that the good results from a trial bottle warrant continuing its use. This positive merit

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possesses by virtue of the Peculiar Combination, Proportion and Process used in its preparation, and by which all the remedial value of the ingredients used is retained. Hood's Sarsaparilla is thus Peculiar to itself and absolutely unequalled in its powers as a blood purifier, and as a tonic for building up the weak and weary, and giving strength to the nerves. Be sure to get

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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A vessel will be dispatched from New York on or about January 10th, 1899, if sufficient inducement offers.

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You Are Personally Interested.

Our city today is not in a first class sanitary condition and naturally diseases of all kinds are prevalent.

YOUR DUTY IS

To see that the cesspools, outbuildings and home is kept in a disinfected condition.

OUR DUTY IS

To furnish you with the materials necessary to accomplish such results. We claim that Disinfectine will do the work and in using it you are taking all precautions necessary to prevent contracting any and all diseases due to breathing impure air.

THE REMEDY IS

Disinfectine, a preparation that is powerful and cheap.

No danger about using it, can be obtained at our store in bottles at twenty-five cents and upwards.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

SOLE PROPRIETORS.

TIMELY TOPICS

November 14, 1898.

A Paragon of Excellence.

ALASKA is attracting an enormous amount of attention just now, and every line of matter containing reference to it, is eagerly scanned by thousands.

In view of this, perhaps it is not out of place to mention a few facts worth considering.

1. The Alaska is constructed upon strictly scientific principals, by which low temperature and dryness of air are naturally and inevitably obtained.

2. The Alaska has preserved fresh meats perfectly for three weeks in the hottest weather.

3. The Alaska produces better results with less ice than any other.

4. The Alaska possesses the only provision chamber free from odor.

5. Between the outer and inner walls there is an inch and a half space filled with pure charcoal, and experience extending over three and a half years, has convinced us that the Alaska is without doubt, the best refrigerator on the market, in construction, in power to preserve perishable goods, in economy of ice, and in fact, in all points necessary to make them first-class in every respect.

We have them in several sizes, at from \$15 to \$25 and also keep the Alaska Ice Chests.

Call and examine at

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.
Limited.

307 FORT ST.

THE DEEP WELLS

History of First Efforts for Artesian Water.

IS BY H. M. WHITNEY

There Was Much Conjecture—Projects Were Discouraged—Success Finally Came.

(Planters' Monthly).

It is now about twenty years since the first artesian well was drilled on Oahu. As the discovery and early history of this immense water supply is known to but few, it may be well to put on record the efforts to obtain it, as well as the discouragements encountered, with the ultimate success, which has so greatly increased the agricultural resources of Hawaii, and has made many comfortably off, and a few quite wealthy, who had it not been for the discovery, might today be in as straightened circumstances as they once were.

Some twenty-five years ago, when the need of more water began to be felt, especially for irrigation purposes, the question of subterranean reservoirs was often spoken of, attention having been drawn to it by the streams of fresh water seen pouring into the sea between high and low water marks, in numerous localities along the shore, near Diamond Head, at Ewa and along the Koolau coast, not to speak of the large flowing streams from underground sources at Kewalo, Ewa, Moiliili and other places, all of which, from prehistoric times, have furnished the native Hawaiians living near by with their daily supplies of pure fresh water. Here was the most convincing proof that there must be some subterranean and abundant reservoir.

In 1875 the writer had correspondence with a party in California on the subject of well-boring, which was then attracting considerable attention. In the spring of 1876, Mr. Charles Oester arrived here, as the agent of a hardware firm dealing in pumps and artesian well-boring tools. He brought with him a set of well-boring apparatus, to dispose of for the firm which he represented, and offered to undertake any work, if encouragement was given him, relying chiefly on aid from the Hawaiian Government, as it was thought the Government would willingly assist in such a commendable undertaking. The following notice of him appeared in the Hawaiian Gazette, then edited and published by the writer of this article:

"Mr. Charles Oester, who is interested in one of the iron establishments in the State of California, arrived in the last steamer from San Francisco, bringing with him several thousand dollars worth of tools and appliances for boring artesian wells. The question has often been raised, as to whether on these islands so far away from the Continent, artesian wells would be practicable, and by some it is regarded as very doubtful. But there is no question that such wells, if they can be found to work successfully, would be of immense benefit to the country. There are many tracts of land, on all the islands, that are now devoted to pasturage, furnishing a scanty subsistence to horses, cattle and sheep, and which cannot by any means be irrigated from existing streams of water. We may mention as examples, the elevated plains between Ewa and Waiwae on this island, the west half of Molokai, and tracts on Maui, including the isthmus between East and West Maui, and the long fertile plains of Waimea and Mana on Kauai. All these districts would be immediately rendered available for agricultural purposes, if only provided with artesian water and the capabilities and wealth of the country thereby immensely enhanced. We are informed that Messrs. James Moke and W. H. Cornwell of Maui and John H. Coney (at that time owner of Honolulu Ranch at Pearl Harbor, now the Ewa Mill Estate) have expressed a willingness to bear half the cost of experimental wells, located one on the Maui isthmus, and the other on Oahu, provided the Government will pay the other half. This is an offer which does not often present itself, and we urge on the Government the importance of taking such steps as may be necessary to settle this question. . . . Mr. Oester is confident that water can be found here at the depth of 250 to 500 feet, at an expense of not exceeding three or four thousand dollars. At any rate, the boring of an artesian well, even if it proves unsuccessful as regards water supply, will afford a valuable insight to the geological structure of the country, of which very little is now known."

Soon after the arrival of Mr. Oester in 1876, an interview was had with two members of the Cabinet, to ascertain whether any assistance would be given by the Government to a well-borer, who would be willing in such case to follow their instructions, should any be given. One of the ministers who had the reputation of being a scientist of some note, began immediately to raise objections to any experiment of the kind here, saying that it was of no use to try to obtain flowing fresh wa-

ter by means of artesian borings anywhere on these islands, the formation of which was of so recent volcanic origin. The conditions here he said, were the very opposite of what were required in artesian basins. No argument, however could convince him that he might be mistaken and possibly a small body of water might be found sufficient to pay the cost of the experiment, and settle a very important question. The visitors who had called on the ministers for assistance in this experiment, (of whom the writer was one), received no encouragement in that quarter and left the Government House very much disappointed and surprised with the views expressed.

The Legislature was in session at this time in Honolulu, and there had been several petitions and some complaints from the native Hawaiians, whose water rights had been encroached on, and the water diverted to cane and rice fields, which from time immemorial had been used solely for taro and other native products. At times this debate was very heated, and threatened to become a vexed question, unless some compromise was made regarding it. The subject was finally referred to a commission, and a sum voted to meet any expenses that might be incurred in investigating the agricultural resources of the islands.

Here seemed to be an opportunity to secure funds for at least one experiment in searching for artesian supplies so greatly needed. So after the Legislature had adjourned, another visit was proposed to the Minister of Finance, to ascertain if a portion of the amount voted to investigate the sources and amount of water available for agricultural purposes, might not be expended in sinking an artesian boring as deep as the amount available would allow. As this was strictly within the province of the commission—to search for new sources of water for agricultural purposes,—it was thought that no objection could possibly be offered against it. In company with Mr. Oester, the writer again called on the Minister of Finance, and urged that the water commissioners appointed under the resolution of the Legislature, be instructed to have a well bored in any locality that they might select, strong emphasis being laid on one point, that if water should be found, it would not only settle the question of a supply for the planting interests and the native Hawaiians, but also for the city of Honolulu, which needed more water, but knew not where to obtain it. The minister, however would listen to no arguments. His mind was made up. "There is no such thing as an artesian supply here. These islands rest on porous lava and coral foundation. If there are caverns underground, they are filled with sea water. If any rain water reaches the caverns, it becomes salt water at once. I shall never allow one dollar of the public funds to be spent for this object." And none was spent. The commissioners made a junketing tour through the islands, and reported that there was abundance of water, if it was only carefully looked after. It is not to be wondered at, that Mr. Oester returned to San Francisco, his efforts having met with such official rebuffs.

In the spring of 1879—several years after the first public agitation of the subject in the Hawaiian Gazette—Mr. James Campbell, (who had lately purchased from Mr. Coney the Honolulu ranch at Puuloa), while on a visit to California, made the acquaintance of Mr. James Ashley (father of George W. Ashley of Bishop & Company's bank), a professional artesian well borer, and was invited by him to visit San Jose, where he was then engaged in well-boring. Mr. Ashley explained to Mr. Campbell the principle of the artesian well, and the conditions necessary to insure its success. Mr. Campbell became very much interested, and was convinced that his land at Pearl Harbor, backed as it was by the Waianae mountains, furnished very similar conditions to those where Mr. Ashley was operating. If water can be had in San Jose, he said, it surely can be got somewhere at Puuloa. He at once made up his mind, and was willing to take the chances in the venture, cost what it might. Without further delay, he proposed to Mr. Ashley to go to Honolulu, making a generous offer for his services, and as soon as his contract at San Jose was finished he accompanied Mr. Campbell, arriving here in June, 1879. The tool were soon taken to Puuloa, and on a low flat of land near the dwelling, the drill was set to work. It being only a hand apparatus, the experimental work progressed slowly though no serious obstacle was met. After several days of patient drilling, at a depth of 240 feet, a basin of water was tapped, from which a stream burst forth, flooding the surrounding ground. Imagine the delight of Campbell and Ashley, as they witnessed the clear sparkling water, which had been confined in its subterranean prison for centuries perhaps, waiting for this opportunity. The riddle was now solved, and the joyful news soon spread. The wise-acre, who had declared the scheme to be a fool's errand, were silenced at last. A well near by this, bored for Mr. Campbell, was among

the first used by the Ewa sugar company, and has been flowing for over twenty years doing good service in all this period.

This brief story of the pioneer effort made to obtain artesian water on Oahu, and to Mr. James Campbell alone, belong the credit of having had the boldness to solve the problem, which ministers and capitalists either ridiculed or were unwilling to solve, or "to allow one dollar of the public funds to be spent for such folly."

A few months later (1880), as stated by Judge McCully in his account, published in Thrum's Almanac, "several gentlemen combined with Mr. Marques to bear the risk and expense of artesian wells on different pieces of land with which they were concerned." Mr. Marques' well was the next one bored, and an abundant supply of water was obtained in April, 1880. Soon after, several were bored in the same neighborhood. In each following year new wells have been opened, till now the number on Oahu must be nearly 300.

The large number of these wells now in operation in this group attest the immense value of the discovery made here, through the enterprise chiefly of one man. They are located on each of the islands, and though they are not all flowing wells, they are of use for irrigation. Those in the city, owned by the Government, are now the main source of the water supply of its inhabitants, numbering not far from 40,000. Has it ever occurred to the reader,—what would Honolulu have done in such a dry season as the present, with no other supply than that obtained from the Nuuanu stream, which at times is scarcely fit for use?

The reader will note, in the extract quoted from the Hawaiian Gazette, published twenty-two years ago, the reference made to the land where the Ewa and Oahu plantations are now located—then a barren waste, worth only a few dollars per acre, also to the sandy plains between East and West Maui, which were then valued low, and sold "for a song," but are now covered with the waving cane fields of the Spreckels and other plantations; also to the Waimea and Mana plains on Kauai, then also barren but now producing the heaviest cane stalks in the group. And still more noteworthy is the reference to the west end of Molokai, which few people believed could ever be reclaimed, or watered with an artesian supply. On each of these treeless plains the artesian water has made a most wonderful change. The lines referred to were printed before the discovery of this bountiful water supply which has transformed portions of Hawaii into a perfect paradise, or in the language of scripture into "a land flowing with milk and honey."

H. M. WHITNEY

What a Blessing.

What a blessing it is sought after by thousands Honolulu is finding out. Many a miserable man is happy now. Nights of unrest, days of trouble. An irritating skin disease means this.

Irritating Piles means it. Eczema, just as bad to bear and just as hard to cure.

But Doan's Ointment does it. Relieves and cures if you use it long enough.

A specific for any irritation of the skin.

A blessing to the suffering public. Mr. Wm. Allen, rear of 531 Hyde Park avenue, Scranton, Pa., employed by the Scranton Tractor Co., as fireman, says: "It gives me great pleasure to speak a good word for Doan's Ointment in cases of itching and bleeding hemorrhoids, from which I have suffered for several months. I tried one preparation after another. Some were worthless and others benefited me for a time, but I never got any permanent benefit until I got Doan's Ointment. It was recommended to me by one of the firemen at the works who had used it with the greatest success. I went and got a box, for I was anxious to get rid of it when it was so annoying, especially at night just as I was about to retire. The first application gave me relief and I continued the use of it for four or five days. I did not apply it so frequently, and from that time I have been completely free from that tormenting affliction. I would not be without Doan's Ointment at any price and I always keep it on hand. I also found it a good remedy for burns as a fireman is liable to get a slight burn every day. One or two applications of this ointment will relieve the pain and heal it up in a short time. I am always glad to say a good word for Doan's Ointment."

For sale by all dealers Price 50 cents. Mailed by Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, general agents, on receipt of price.

Remember the name Doan's and take no substitute.

The Peck Brothers, owners of the fine property on the makai side of Vineyard, between Emma and Punchbowl, formerly the German club premises, will erect a number of cottages on the place.

In 1887 Mr. Thomas McIntosh of Aintown, Tenn., had an attack of dysentery which became chronic. "I was treated by the best physicians in East Tennessee without a cure," he says. "Finally I tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. After using about twelve bottles I was cured sound and well." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

BEAUTIFUL SKIN

Hands and Hair Produced by

Cuticura SOAP

The most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. The only preventive of pimples, blackheads, red, rough, and oily skin, red, rough hands with itching palms and shapeless nails, dry, thin, and falling hair, and simple baby blemishes, because the only preventive of inflammation and clogging of the pores.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, London. Send for "How to Cleanse, Purify, and Beautify the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," a book of intensely interesting matter to ladies, post free.

California Fertilizer Works

Office: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
Factories: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

DEALERS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept Constantly on Hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

Occident and Orient!

BOTH ENDS MEET AT

HOLLISTER & CO.'S TOBACCO STORE.

Havana and Manila Cigars

Just Received ex. Stms. Belgic and Australia.

Corner Fort and Merchant Streets.

The Salt Making Season

Is about over, but that does not mean that we are out of SALT or even short. Our Kakaako Works turned out a larger crop than they ever have in the past and we have a big supply to run us till next Spring, when the works start up again.

We have also just received a good shipment of ROCK SALT and can furnish you anything from a 5-pound lump up to a ton or more. Every stable or pasture should have a lump of this salt in it if you wish to keep your stock healthy.

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

(Limited)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND

LIFE. Established 1830.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS £1,475,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

AGENTS.

J. S. WALKER,

General Agent Haw. Isl.

Royal Insurance Company:

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.

ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL

INSURANCE CO.

WILHELM OF MADGEBURG INSURANCE CO

SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF

CANADA.

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL

UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea,

River and Land Transport.

of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 101,850,000

Total reinsurance 107,850,000

North German Fire Insurance Co.

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance 8,890,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000

Total reinsurance 43,890,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897.

£12,558,989.

1- Authorized Capital—£3,000,000

2- Subscribed " 2,760,000

3- Paid up Capital 667,990 0 0

4- Fire Fund 2,748,019 7 0

5- Life and Annuity Funds 10,197,670 1 0

6- Reserve 1,351,277 3 9

Revenue Life and Annuity 1,351,277 3 9

Branches 4,297,988 4 9

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from all tax in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands

CASTLE & COOK

IMPORTERS

LIFE AND FIRE

INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co

OF BOSTON.

Edo Fire Insurance Company

OF HARTFORD.

HAS FLAG BACK

Oahu College Wins the Football Pennant Again.

PUNAHOU HAD THE LINE

Town Boys Lacked Practice—There Was an Interested Crowd. Impressions of Manager.

There was a big crowd at the Makiki gridiron for the championship football game yesterday afternoon. The colors were everywhere in evidence and enthusiasm ran high. The "fans" declare that it was a poor game, but to most of the onlookers it appeared to be a spirited contest and the score is certainly an excellent showing. Punahou has the pennant again, a fact gratifying indeed to the whole of the college and its town friends. The city boys accepted their defeat gracefully. The amount of "rooting" for the two elevens was phenomenal for Honolulu, ordinarily so quiet on every occasion. There was much off side play. There was much kicking. Punahou has the punters par excellence. And Punahou has made a hard study of the game lately. There was not a great deal of line bucking. This fact was appreciated by the audience generally. It is only a few people who appreciate or understand hard work at center and it cannot be seen well from the stand. The play was open enough all the time for good observation. The wedding followed by solid clashing was avoided because Punahou was not heavy enough for the Town line and the Town team had not had sufficient practice to do effective work against a trained line. One player was ruled off the field and was replaced in the Punahou team.

Score—Punahou 6, Town 0. The observations of the two active leaders in the football of the day are given in signed letters below. They, like all who witnessed the contest, agree that G. R. Carter and Hiram Bingham, Jr., are ideal officials for football.

BY W. H. BABBITT.
(Manager Punahou Team.)

That we are most delighted over the result of the game goes without saying. For three years we have been trying to win back the championship to Punahou and I do not think even the Town Team grudges us our victory of today, for the game was certainly won on its merits. The superior weight of the Town Team availed them little because of lack of practice.

Never have I seen a Punahou team do such magnificent defensive work. The men broke through the second the ball was snapped and tackled beautifully low and hard. Punahou's line was practically invincible, which was particularly gratifying considering the weight opposing it. The low game was a good lesson to us and aided us much, the "tackle and end" netting us good gains. Soper's kicking was invaluable and his management of the team admirable. To particularize the Punahou play would I think necessitate the mentioning of every player, for each man played his position to the best of his ability and contributed his full share to the victory.

For the Town Team it seems to me Capt. Armstrong, John Waterhouse and Henry Cockett easily excelled, the work of the first two being especially noticeable.

While Punahou was continually penalized for off-side play, the work of the officials was eminently satisfactory and their fairness and knowledge of the game was in pleasant contrast to some of the exhibitions previously given.

The thanks of lovers of football are due to Mr. Wood for getting together a Town Team that the usual Thanksgiving game might be a reality.

In conclusion I would attribute Punahou's victory to magnificent defensive work and quick play.

Respectfully
W. H. BABBITT.

BY J. Q. WOOD
(Manager Town Team.)

The Thanksgiving game is over and I am thankful. It required almost superhuman energy and at times almost servility to interest enough town players to line up against Punahou this year, and I was fearful for a time that there would be no game. For six weeks, last, yesterday the Town Team had not lined up against a team for practice. It is three days before the game the boys went through some of the old plays, and Wednesday evening, for the first time this year, all the players met at the Y. M. C. A. for signal practice. However, judging from last year's game, I was inclined to think the Town Team would win, but the game proves conclusively to me that last year's game was an exception to the rule. Punahou won the game yesterday fairly and squarely. Not a man on the Town eleven begrudges Punahou

her victory. Captain Armstrong told me he was glad because it showed that the Town Team could not play football without practice.

To me the game was almost like a requiem to football in the Hawaiian Islands. For eight years I have followed the game with the keenest interest, but I must confess that another game of the standard played yesterday would dissipate all enthusiasm for the game here.

Both elevens played miserable football, the Town eleven, however, excelling Punahou in its effort to put up the poorest game I have seen for many a day. At times I was bewildered by the quickness that the ball changed hands. Punahou has the ball, Presto—Town Team, first down. Punahou off side. Town Team fumbles and ball is Punahou's. It really was tedious. The Town boys couldn't gain scarcely a yard and Punahou was but a little better, especially in the second half. There were some rifts in the clouds. If I were to mention the best playing of the day, I should unhesitatingly say G. Fuller excelled. He broke through the line, he held his man, he never failed to make some advance, when called upon. Martin also did good work. The Cockett brothers broke through well and were the only players except Capt. Armstrong who could advance the ball for the Town Team.

The offensive work of Punahou was better than the Town Team and both elevens were evenly matched on the defensive. Punahou won not because of her excellent play, but because of the poor game the Town Team was only able to play.

I would suggest that if the Senior teams in the future can't practice so as to put up a better article of football for the public, it would be better to let the curtain drop and call it Act V, last scene.

I wish to thank Mr. Bingham and Mr. Carter for their excellent work. To me their decisions were the most attractive feature of the game. It is a great pleasure to an old player to witness George Carter umpire a football match.

In conclusion I desire to thank the press for the kindness shown the football interests in Honolulu.

J. Q. WOOD.

This was the line up for the championship battle:

Robinson C. Houghtaling
Wise R. G. H. Cockett
Fuller G. H. Cockett
Walker R. T. J. Lane
Soper T. D. Kuphea
Martin E. A. Lawrence
Richardson E. D. Koli
G. Waterhouse Q. B. McLean
S. Johnson R. H. Armstrong (C)
Greenwell L. H. J. Conrad
F. Damon F. B. J. Waterhouse
Substitutes. Town team—P. Gleason, Sumner, Becker, Montague.
Substitutes. Punahou—L. Robinson, Alexander Lyman, Crabbe, Horner.

Armstrong had a wrist hurt. Greenwell was disabled. Richardson was stunned. The Punahou "subs." were thus given a chance. In the second half the Towns used a sailorman in place of Kuphea.

SUGAR WAR.

Trust Makes an Advance—Struggle Outlook.

On the 14th the American Sugar Company put up its price 1/4c all round. The advance was immediately followed by the independent refineries. It is claimed that all have been losing money at the low prices which have prevailed since October 26th. Doscher's new refinery at Brooklyn was started lately, and its product is now on the market. An exchange says: "With the selling by the Doscher refinery there will be twenty sugar refining companies in active operation in the United States, and if seventeen of them are run as they have been running, and Mr. Arbuckle and the Doscher Company run as they have been built to run, there will be left but 52 per cent of the sugar trade for the American Sugar Refining Company, whereas when the Sugar Trust was formed it had 87 per cent of the trade and to recent date has held 72 per cent."

WHY ONE MAN IS THANKFUL.

I am thankful because I am red-haired, I might be bald.

I am thankful there is a young lady next door who practices on the piano two hours a day. She might practice four, and in addition, might have a brother addicted to the cornet habit.

I am thankful I am the father of twins. Suppose they had been triplets?

I am thankful I wear a number nine shoe. I might have to wear elevens.

I am thankful I am poor. I might be in debt.

I am thankful I possess quiet tastes. Suppose I had been fond of Wagner's music?

I am thankful I learned to smoke cigars. I might have tackled cigarettes.

I am thankful I can't think of any more things to be thankful for. If I could I should feel obliged to write them down—Puck

DEED

TENNEY, John, Powers, Tenney, November 23, 1898, hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the original of the deed of the Hawaiian Islands, as recorded in the Registry of Deeds in Honolulu, in Book 180, pages 465 to 487, both inclusive.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday, November 22.
Am. brig W. G. Irwin, Williams, 1244 tons from San Francisco; 600 tons mds. to W. G. Irwin & Co., Ltd.
Stmr. Iwa, George, 10 hrs. from Kaneohe.
Schr. Lady, Martin, 11 hrs. from Koolau.
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, 13 hrs. from Koolau.

Wednesday, November 23.
Stmr. Australia, Houdlette, 6 days 16 hrs. from San Francisco; mds. and pass. to W. G. Irwin & Co.
Stmr. Mowera, Hemming, 18 days from Sydney, via Suva 8 days; pass. and mds. to T. H. Davies & Co.
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, 6 hrs. from Waimanalo.

Thursday, November 24.
Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, 13 hrs. from Kapaia.
Stmr. Mazama, Gregory, 12 hrs. from Kapaia.
Br. bk. City of Adelaide, Williamson, 43 days from Newcastle; 1,133 tons coal, Castle & Cooke.
Stmr. Upolu, Henningsen, 18 hrs. from Koolau.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, November 22.
Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, Kona and Kau.
Stmr. Kinau, Clarke, Hilo.
Stmr. W. G. Hall, Haglund, leeward Kaula points.
Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, Makawell.
Schr. Mokulele, Townsend, Hilo.

Wednesday, November 23.
Stmr. Helene, Freeman, Hawaii.
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, Lahaina.
Br. stmr. Mowera, Hemming, Victoria.

Thursday, November 24.
Stmr. Iwalani, Gregory, Eleese and Waima.
Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, Kapaia and Kilauea.
Stmr. Iwa, George, Makana.
Am. bk. S. C. Allen, Johnson, San Francisco.

FOREIGN PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO—Arrived, Nov. 10, stmr. Belgic, from Honolulu. Sailed, Nov. 13, bk. Albert, for Honolulu. In port for Honolulu: schr. Transit (sails Nov. 18), bk. Mohican (loads Nov. 16), stmr. Moana (sails Nov. 30, 10 p. m.).

DEPARTURE BAY—Sailed, Nov. 9, bk. Wilna, for Honolulu.

YOKOHAMA—Arrived, Nov. 7, stmr. China, from Honolulu.

SEATTLE—Arrived, Nov. 15, stmr. Centennial, from Honolulu via Hilo.

PORT PHILADELPHIA—Sailed, Nov. 10, bktn. Newsboy, for Newcastle, Australia, to load for Honolulu.

PORT TOWNSEND—Sailed, Nov. 13, bktn. Kikikiat, for Honolulu.

NEW YORK—Arrived Nov. 13, ship Arvan, from Honolulu; Nov. 15, ship Kenilworth from Hilo via Valparaiso.

MANILA—Sailed, Oct. 26, stmr. City of Para, for San Francisco.

NEAH BAY—Passed, Nov. 15, ship J. B. Brown, from Honolulu, for Port Townsend.

LATEST FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Skagit, Am. bktn. 443 tons—(At Ladlow)—lumber thence to Honolulu, by Pope & Talbot.

Edward O'Brien, Am. ship, 2157 tons—Sugar from Honolulu to New York, by Welch & Co.

John G. North, Am. schr. 820 tons—Mds. to Honolulu, by Hind, Rolph & Co.

At Newcastle, coal to Honolulu—Robert Suddlen, Am. bk. 517 tons; Himalaya, br. bk. 1008 tons; H. D. Bendixon, Am. schr. 571 tons; Louisiana, Am. ship, 1344 tons (optional); Blaimore, Br. ship, 1567 tons; Jane L. Stanford, Am. bktn. 127 tons.

MEMORANDA.

Per stmr. Mowera, from Sydney, Nov. 23—Left Sydney at 1:30 p. m. on the 5th inst. and arrived at Wellington on the 9th. Left Wellington at 3:30 p. m. on the 10th and experienced moderate to fresh northwesterly winds on the New Zealand coast. Passed the R. M. S. Warrimoo bound south at noon on the 12th, and arrived at Suva on the 15th. Left again at 3:17 p. m. same day and crossed the equator at 5 p. m. on the 18th. Experienced moderate to fresh trades with moderate seas from Suva.

Per stmr. Australia, from San Francisco, Nov. 23—Left San Francisco Nov. 16th at 2 p. m. with 64 cabin and 46 steerage passengers and 86 bags mail. Experienced moderate N. W. to N. E. winds, smooth sea and fine weather all the way.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From San Francisco, per bgtn. W. G. Irwin, Nov. 22—Mrs. J. H. Thompson, Miss G. Baxter, A. L. Wright, R. B. McLain and H. M. Almy.

From Sydney, per stmr. Mowera, Nov. 23—W. B. Hill.

From San Francisco, per S. S. Australia, Nov. 22—Geo. Alexander, Mrs. H. B. Arnold, Miss Arnold, F. W. Beardslee, W. S. Bell, A. Brown, J. K. Brown and wife, J. K. Brown, Jr., P. Caside, Mrs. W. A. Clark, Miss Cornwell, Geo. Comper, wife and child, Chas. Cowan, Mrs. K. Evans, C. A. Field, Chas. Gay, R. E. Glaze, wife and child, V. C. Gray, Capt. Godfrey, wife and two children, Miss Godfrey, Miss C. Godfrey, Mrs. R. B. Harris, J. Hehela, L. B. Kerr, wife and two children, W. C. King, Mrs. M. B. McGowan, Mrs. E. McPhetridge, A. Wirtless, L. B. Newell and wife, L. E. Nutting, Mrs. Edna Polach, Mrs. P. Reiman, J. W. Romaine, J. O'Reilly, Jas. Scott, wife and two children, Jan. A. Scott, wife and two children, Miss Scott, A. B. Sawyer and wife, W. G. Smith, C. E. Williams, Mrs. C. Wright, L. M. Peacock.

From Kapaia, per stmr. James Makee, Nov. 24—Miss Smith, Miss Parker, Miss Yoshika.

Departed.

For Kapaia, per stmr. W. G. Hall.

Nov. 22.—K. N. Boyd, Mrs. C. W. Spitz, H. Wedemeyer, Hee Fear and daughter, Hee Oho, J. C. Fitzsimmons, G. R. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. W. Broadbent and child, Father Emmerson, Mrs. C. Hart and daughter, A. St. C. Pihlanala.

For Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr. Mauna Loa, Nov. 22.—J. D. Paris, Miss A. Beard, Wm. Hooper, Miss Williams, Prince Cupid Kalamano and wife, Father Victor, Father Rana, Mr. Schuster and wife; W. A. Wall, W. H. Hoogs, Mr. Steere and wife, Shibayama and Lau Tong.

For Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr. Kinau, Nov. 22.—C. Kaiser, Mrs. Geo. H. Ruttman, L. J. Rezzennie, B. S. Nichols, Dan Sweet, Miss Paris, Mrs. T. S. Kay, E. Hartman, L. C. A. Parish, W. H. Shipman, A. Suter, A. V. Gear, Father Maxime, Father Oliver, C. B. Hall, Miss F. Vail, Miss M. B. Brittan, M. Colegrove, Maria Keonoh, Mrs. D. Sweet and daughter, J. Moore, G. F. Renton, A. B. Lindsay and A. Lindsay.

For Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, Nov. 22.—Kaululu: H. Waterhouse, H. Waterhouse Jr., A. Waterhouse, L. A. Dickey, S. T. Alexander and family, Mr. Stadler, W. A. Love, Mr. Besser, A. W. Dunn, Father Libert, Father Biessel, Mrs. Rice, Mrs. Carley, Miss Rose, Achow, Aming, Mrs. Ayong and wife, Hana: Miss Reuter, Mr. Rhodes, H. C. Halvorsen.

For Makawell, per stmr. Mikahala, Nov. 22.—Miss J. Smith, Mr. Taylor and wife, Ako, M. Schlemmer, Mrs. Waterhouse.

For Victoria, per stmr. Moyera, Nov. 23.—T. Rain Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Wilson, A. E. Jenkins, P. Day, Miss E. N. Harmon, S. Kvishberg, Mrs. M. Keller and child.

For Hawaii, per stmr. Helene, Nov. 23.—John J. Cannon, J. A. Scott, wife and three children.

WHARF AND WAVE.

Moderate trade winds in the Kauai channel.

Twenty-two deep water sailing vessels in port.

The collier Aigburth has finished discharging.

The bark Andrew Welch is at Fish-market wharf.

The collier Westgate is taking on ballast at New Port street wharf.

The United States gunboat Bennington goes on a cruise to leeward early in December.

Capt. James Gregory resumed command of the Iwalani on her trip to Kapaia yesterday.

Capt. Williamson, of the bark City of Adelaide, coal laden from Newcastle, which arrived yesterday, is accompanied by his wife.

The United States ship Philadelphia was to come off the drydock at Mare Island November 15th and proceed at once on her voyage to Samoa.

The steamer Helene, Freeman, sails for Kihel, Honolulu, Hakalau, Honolulu, Pohnokunani, Papeete, Papeete, and Papeete at 10 o'clock this morning.

Customs Inspectors seized 2,600 cigars found secreted in the crew's quarters on the steamship Belgic, upon her arrival in San Francisco on the 16th inst.

The German ship J. C. Pfleger, Hoever, 960 tons, which left Bremen June 30th last, should arrive this week. The J. C. Pfleger was spoken July 30 in latitude 12 north and 26 west.

The ship Edward O'Brien, which arrived in San Francisco on November 1st with coal from Baltimore, will sail as soon as discharged, for Honolulu, where she loads sugar for New York.

The Australia's cargo yesterday of 1816 tons was one of the largest general merchandise cargoes ever brought to this port. This popular liner will bring another big freight on the next trip, as she arrives a few days before Christmas.

A number of Hawaiians who have been in the Arctic during the past season have arrived from San Francisco lately. Among them are Mitchell, a half caste, and Kalei, a native, both of whom have interesting stories of their life on the whalers.

A smart-looking four-masted barkentine, built in California six years ago, the Jane L. Stanford, arrived yesterday from Puget Sound, after a passage of 72 days, says the Sydney Herald of the 1st inst. The trader throughout were poor, passed Samoa on September 30, and had moderate weather to Sunday last, when she encountered a gale from S. W. After that, fair weather. A seaman named J. Erickson, on October 3, fell from aloft, and died two days before reaching port. The vessel is to load at Newcastle for Honolulu.

One of the most popular appointments made in the shipping world for some time was the promotion in San Francisco November 12th of Chief Officer, A. McAllman, of the barkentine Archer to the command of that vessel. Capt. McAllman has been chief officer of the Archer for more than three years. He stands well with his employers, and is known all along the water front as a fine seaman and a good fellow. Captain Calhoun, whom McAllman succeeds, takes command of the R. P. Ritchie.

Notice to Shipmasters.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.

By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES,
Lieutenant, United States Navy.

BY AUTHORITY.

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

December 30th at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Judiciary Building, will be sold at public auction:

Lease of the bottom land of Waimanu valley, Hamakua, Hawaii, containing 200 acres more or less. This land is well watered and affords opportunity for rice cultivation.

Term of lease—21 years.

Upset price \$400 per year, tenant to pay \$8 per acre additional for any amount cultivated in rice above fifty acres.

For further particulars, plans, etc., apply at Public Lands Office, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN,
Agent of Public Lands.

November 22, 1898. 2023-td

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Tuesday, December 20, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon at the front entrance of the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, will be sold at auction, leases of the following tracts of Government land:

MOLOKAI:

The tract of land known as Punalau, containing 89 acres at shore about six miles westward from Kaunakakai, and consisting of low lying Kula land and Salt Swamp land.

Term of lease—21 years.

Upset rental—\$250 per year.

Payable semi-annually in advance.

MAUI:

Six remnants of Government land in Kipalapulu district containing a total area of 156 acres a little more or less, cane and pastoral land.

Term of lease—21 years.

Upset rental—\$400 per year.

Payable semi-annually in advance.

For further particulars, plans, etc., apply at office of Public Lands, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN,
Agent of Public Lands.

November 17, 1898. td

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Saturday, December 17th, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of W. O. Aiken, Paia, Maui, will be sold at public auction under special conditions as to payments and improvements, the following lots in Nabuku tract, Koolau, Maui.

Lot 9, 95.26 acres: upset price \$333.41.

Lot 23, 108.25 acres: upset price, \$216.50.

Lot 39, 48.45 acres: upset price, \$84.78.

At the same time and place will be sold for cash 26 small lots and remnants of taro land in Kahakulua valley, Maui, of from 1-30 to 1-4 acre each.

Upset price at rate of \$100 per acre.

For further particulars, plan, etc., apply at office of W. O. Aiken, Paia, or at Public Lands Office, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN,
Agent of Public Lands.

2021-td

NOTICE.

The public of Kauai is invited to attend an opening of holiday goods at the Makawell Plantation Store on Thursday, December 1st, 1898.

In addition to a large assortment of Children's Toys, Books, etc., there will be offered for sale a fine stock of American, European, and Oriental Goods specially selected for Kauai trade.

Intending purchasers will do well to call and examine the goods before ordering from Honolulu.

2022

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS—IN PROBATE.

In the matter of the Estate of Charles Hooper, late of Kona, Hawaii, deceased.

The petition and accounts of the administrator of the estate of said deceased, wherein he asks that his accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him from all further responsibility as such administrator.

It is ordered, that Saturday, the 31st day of December, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Court Room of the said Court at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property.

Honolulu, Nov. 22, 1898.

By the Court:

GEORGE LUCAS,
Clerk.

2023-21F

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

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